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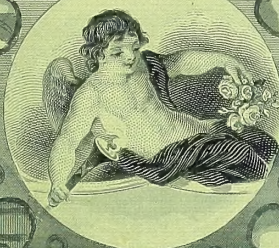
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A few
Flowers
Worthy of
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A FEW FLOWERS

WORTHY OF GENERAL CULTURE.

AN EFFORT TO WIN FOR HARDY PLANTS A RECOGNITION

OF THEIR

GREAT WEALTH OF BEAUTY.



13
8797

SIXTH EDITION.

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66 **G**OD Almighty first Planted a Garden, and indeed it is the Purest of Human Pleasures. It is the Greatest Refreshment to the Spirits of Man; without which Buildings and Palaces are but Grosse Handy works: And a man shall ever see that when Ages grow to Civility and Elegancie, Men Build Stately rather than to Garden Finely; As if Gardening were the Greater Perfection."—Bacon.



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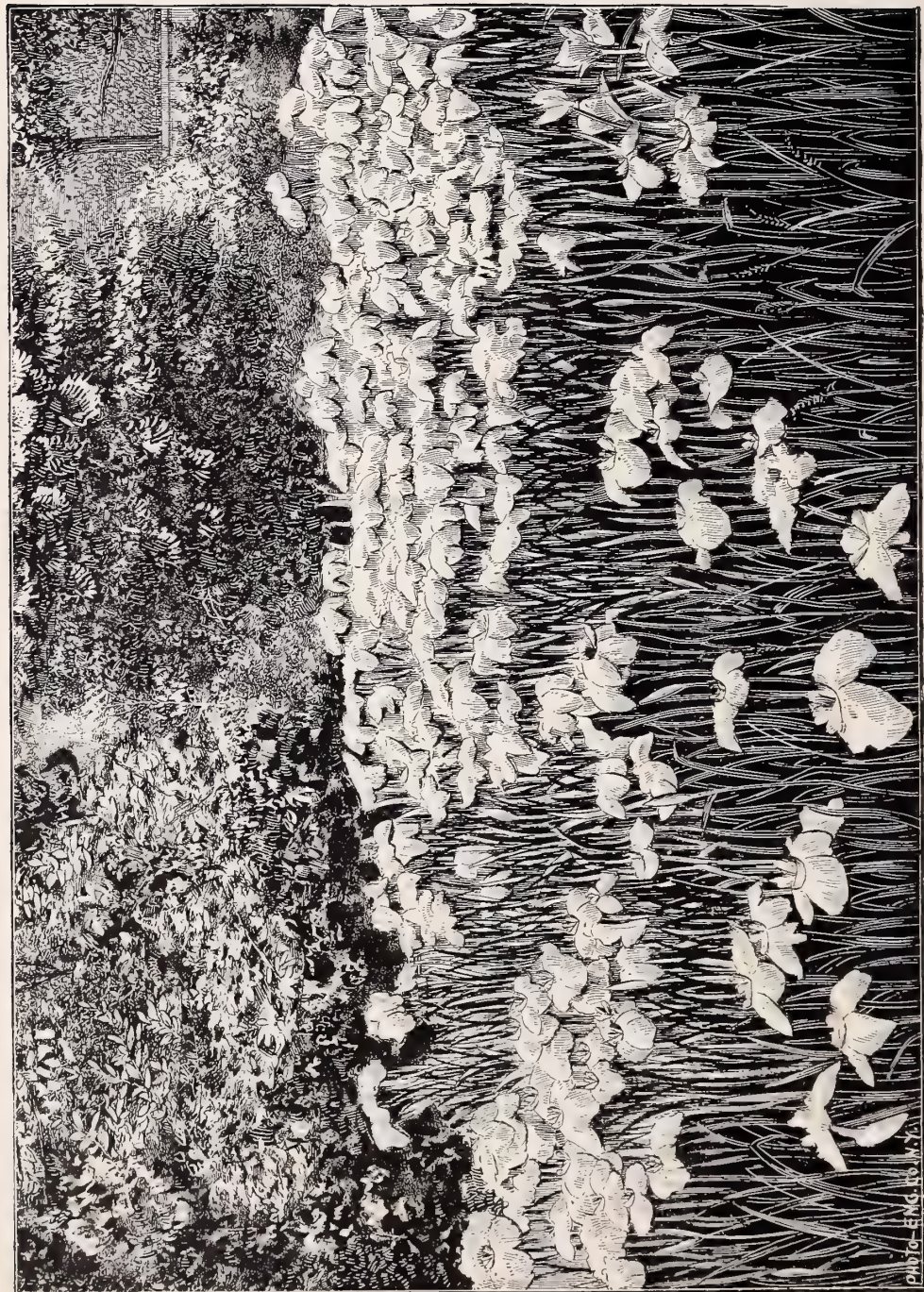
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JAPANESE IRIS.

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Columbines in the Grass.



ANY things have transpired since the issue of our fifth and last edition of "A FEW FLOWERS WORTHY OF GENERAL CULTURE," to encourage us in believing that hardy plants will take, and are taking the place in our gardens to which they are so justly entitled.

Gardening with hardy plants is the hard, common sense in gardening. It is the buying of something for a dollar worth a hundred cents; it is the buying of something permanent, tangible; it is the buying of something that will greatly increase in value and beauty year after year. It is all this and more. It is the highest type of gardening—the most beautiful, artistic and satisfying.

At this writing, November 15th, we have a fine display of *Tritomas*, *Chrysanthemum Latifolia*, Pansies, *Callirhoe Involucrata* and *Phlox Subulata* in as full bloom as if Summer had not left us; these, with a few flowers of *Delphinium*, *Pyrethrum* and *Lobelia*, *Queen Victoria* and the *Rhododendrons* and *Kalmias*, with their beautiful green foliage, in striking contrast with the now leafless deciduous trees, renders a ramble through the garden quite interesting.

We now present our sixth edition, hoping that our suggestions may be of practical value to our readers; feeling that all who will give to hardy plants a tithe of the attention usually given to tender bedding plants, will experience delights in gardening never realized by those who cultivate only the stereotyped bedding plants of the last generation. Bedding plants are useful, but their place is a secondary one, and they should be so used that they would not exclude the beautiful hardy plants that cheer us from the early morn of Spring until December.

March brings us *Crocus* and *Snowdrops*, even before the snow has gone, and April comes with *Violets* showing through grass, with *Daffodils*, *Tulips*, and the odor of *Hyacinths*, followed by the beautiful native plants, *Sanguinaria Canadense*, *Dicentra Cucularia*, *Trilliums*, and many other lovely flowers which so delight us when rambling through the woods and ravines on a bright day in Spring. May comes with *Lily of the Valley*, *Lilacs*, and the great beauty of numerous flowering shrubs.

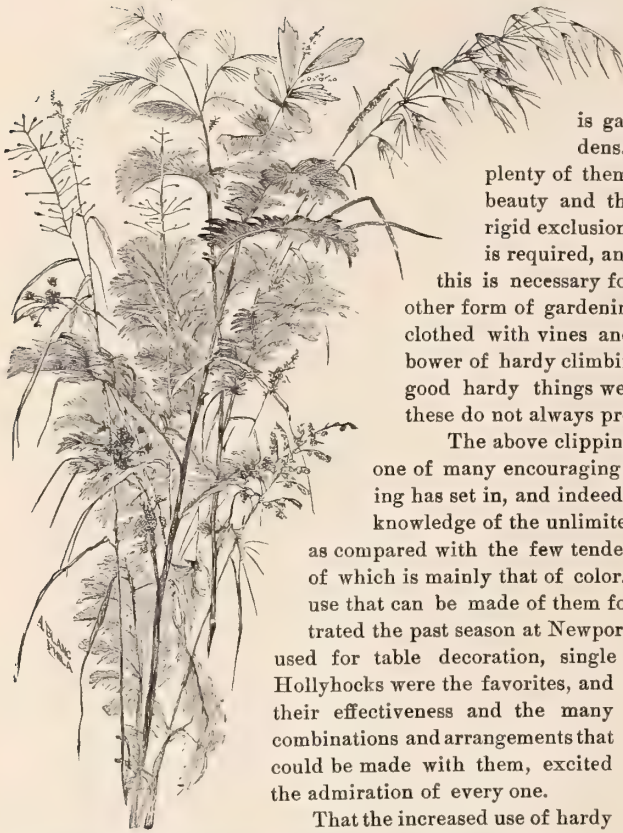
June, the month of flowers, brings us a wealth of roses, roses everywhere, in groups, on fences, sprawling over the grass, and climbing over the bushes, revealing wreaths of loveliness that for the moment we wish that June might last forever. This month gives also great *Monarch Poppies*, *Columbines*, early *Clematis* and *Easter Lilies* in all their purity, and our native *Orchids* and the grand *Rhododendron*, and with them later, the glorious *Auratum Lilies*, showing stately above their rich greens. With this grand overture to Summer our garden follows quickly with a succession of lovely and changing scenes—of *Day Lilies*, hardy *Pinks*, exquisite *Japan Irises*, and a procession of stately *Lilies*—commencing with June, ending only with frost; of *Poppies*, *Hollyhocks*, single and double; and *Clematis*, with their wreaths and garlands of purples, pinks and whites; of *Foxgloves*, *Larkspurs*, and *Evening Primroses*; and our garden daily will have new attractions, —and even with snows of November, will give us hardy white and yellow *Chrysanthemums*; and *Pansies*, *Callirhoes*, some of the creeping *Phlox*, and many other interesting flowers, until the frosts of early winter seals up the earth.

NOTE.—We wish to acknowledge our obligation to Mr. Wm. Robinson, of London, England, who has very kindly allowed us to use many of the beautiful engravings made for his most delightful of books, *The Wild Garden*. We are also indebted to this great champion of hardy flowers for some of the ideas advanced here, culled from his numerous works on gardening, which have done much to make English gardens what they are—the most beautiful in the world.



Bind-weed.

Hardy Flowers



"WE have been well pleased the present season, to notice how steadily a knowledge of grouping and massing hardy flowers

is gaining, and the consequent improvement in our gardens. It is one thing to have good plants, and even plenty of them, and another to use them so as to show their own beauty and that of their neighbors. A true love of flowers, a rigid exclusion of rubbish, and the more taste the better are what is required, and, of course, some skill in gardening; but less of this is necessary for good results with hardy perennials than in any other form of gardening. Give us plenty of the good old flowers, walls clothed with vines and climbers, and if we have a rustic seat under a bower of hardy climbing roses, we will be content with few exotics. With good hardy things we can not only have flower gardens, but also what these do not always prove—gardens of flowers."

The above clipping from a recent number of the *American Garden* is one of many encouraging indications that a more healthy phase of gardening has set in, and indeed this is not remarkable to any one who possesses a knowledge of the unlimited variety and the great beauty of hardy perennials, as compared with the few tender exotics suitable for Summer bedding, the beauty of which is mainly that of color. Another point in favor of hardy flowers is the use that can be made of them for house and table decoration; this was well illustrated the past season at Newport, where, instead of the florists' flowers commonly

used for table decoration, single Hollyhocks were the favorites, and their effectiveness and the many combinations and arrangements that could be made with them, excited the admiration of every one.

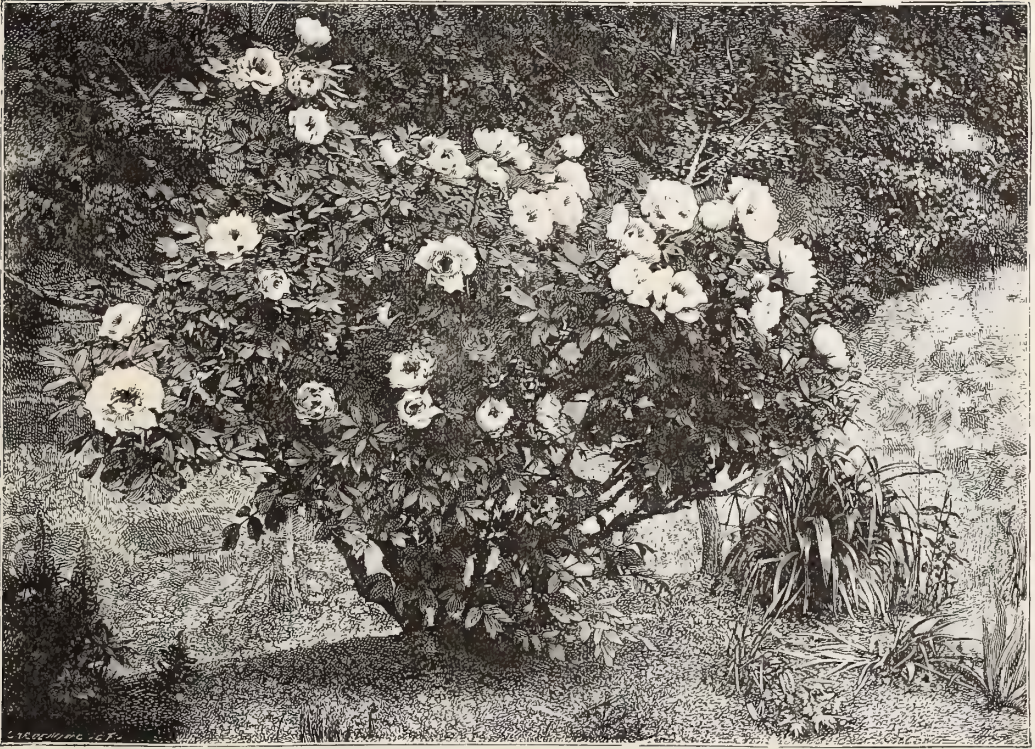
That the increased use of hardy plants has already created a noticeable improvement in American gardens, and that as they become better known they will be more appreciated and more extensively planted every year, is certain. The progress made in the cultivation of these plants is remarkable when it is remembered that most of them have been neglected and almost forgotten for a generation or more, and of the thousands of florists in the United States less than half a dozen make a specialty of growing them.

We commenced advocating the growing of hardy flowers several years ago, when tender plants had usurped almost every spot in the garden, and predictions were freely hazarded by prominent florists that our efforts to introduce hardy flowers could not succeed. Bedding plants, they said, had been used to the exclusion of everything else for so long that it would be no easy matter to create a demand for a class of plants that were almost unknown, no matter how superior they might be to tender ones. On the other hand, it was urged that a general demand for hardy plants would be ruinous to the florist's business, as when a garden was once planted it would be permanent and not, as in the case of the tender plants, require the expense of annual renewal.

Notwithstanding unfavorable comments, we commenced our crusade against the exclusive use of tender plants in our



Yuccas.

*Tree Pæonies.*

gardens with the conviction that all who love flowers for their beauty would be quick to recognize the merit of plants which not only possessed all the beauty of color belonging to the tender bedding plants, but also possess what they do not, artistic beauty—beauty of form. In writing on this subject, Mr. Robinson relates the following anecdote: "I heard of a distinguished artist the other day who had complained to a friend of mine on the ugliness of gardens in general. He had been staying at a well known place on the Thames, where the view from the terrace is wide and fine, and the sylvan charms of the place are remarkable. But, said he, 'owing to the masses of formal color stretching far away from the terrace to the river, one cannot paint the scene.' The whole of what might be a fine foreground is covered by a 'pattern,' like a bad carpet. 'Generally in gardens,' the painter continued, 'one can find little that can be painted, except, perhaps, by discovering the toolhouse, or some other obscure structure where trailers have had their way.'" I cannot think it will be always so. When people see that they can have much more beautiful color than at present without spoiling the home landscape, they will soon make short work of the many garden incongruities they now tolerate.

COST OF CULTURE.—The question of the expense of growing hardy flowers as compared with tender ones, is important. The sacrifice of flower gardens to plants that perish every year has left them so poor of all the nobler plants—has, in fact, caused the expenses of the garden to go to purposes which leaves it at the end of every flowering season almost generally devoid of life. We here take into account the hothouses, the propagation of plants by thousands at certain seasons, the planting out at the busiest and fairest time of the year—in May or June—the no less necessary digging up and storing in Autumn, the care in hot and cool structures in the winter, the hardening off, etc. The annual bill must not be forgotten. Now, expenditure should go towards permanent arrangement and planting, and that for the best possible reason—that very often the best things of our garden, a fine old Judas tree, or the Snowdrop tree, or a group of Thorns, or a mass of Clematis, did not really cost at first a sum that any one would grudge. Carry the same idea further, and think of the enormous number of lovely flowering shrubs there are, as well as of hardy plants, and of the many tasteful ways in which we can arrange them.



Group of Auratum Lilies.

WASTE OF EFFORT.—No plan which involves an expensive yearly effort on the same piece of ground can ever be wholly satisfactory, and mainly because it is great waste. All plants require attention, and then all, as many know, require liberal expenditure to do them justice. But they do not require this annually. The true way is quite a different one—the devotion of the skill, expense and effort to a new spot or situation each year. The “fresh designs,” instead of supplanting those made the previous year for the same spot, should be carefully thought out, and made to last for a half or a whole lifetime, or perhaps generations. The right way does not exclude Summer “bedding,” but it includes numerous possibilities of lovely and varied aspects of vegetation as to beauty, and even as to color, far beyond what is attainable in Summer “bedding.” The plan attempts to make the place generally and permanently beautiful. It also particularly helps to make the skill and labor of the gardener effective for permanent good, and not to be thrown

away in annual fire-works. The energy and skill wasted on this “bedding out” during the past dozen years in one small portion of many a large place would, if intelligently devoted to permanent and artistic planting of many flowers, shrubs, and flowering and evergreen trees, make a garden and sylvan paradise of a small estate.

WINTER EFFECT.—No gardening can be done without care. But I have only to appeal to the common sense of the reader in asking him, is there not a vast difference between some of the beds and groups just mentioned and those which wholly disappear with the frosts of October, leaving us bare earth and nothing in it?

Writing on this subject, a correspondent of *The Garden* (November 5th) says: “How these early frosts accentuate the essential difference between one style of gardening and another. The ordinary garden, full of tender

bedded out plants, awoke one morning and found itself, like Sennacherib’s army, ‘all dead men,’ and in a few hours it was a pappy mess of corruption. But in the ideal garden, such as one I visited in Sussex a few days ago, there was no damage done at all. Some things were changed, but it was a natural and healthy and beautiful change, such as the woods and fields exhibit;



Paeonies in the Grass.

the breath of the grave had not passed over it. Why should we make gardens which the first step of winter leaves offensive or desolate? There are innumerable lovely flowers on which it has no such effect—flowers more beautiful as a class than the tender ones. Look at our beautiful native or naturalized trees and shrubs, how they put to shame the favorites of the unconverted gardener. The wild herbaceous plants are still sound, though less riotous (so to speak) than they were, and beginning to retire inwards. None of them have been caught napping. Look now at the slimy putridity which has to be cleaned off from where your tender bedders were lately taken unawares! and then consider the trouble and cost you incur every year to protect or procure plants which even in their short flowering time are not to be named for beauty or perfume with the Rose, Anemone, Snapdragon, Foxglove, and a host of others.

A Garden should tell the Seasons by its Flowers.—The main advantage claimed for bedding plants, that of lasting in bloom such a length of time, is really their most serious fault. It is the stereotyped kind of garden which we have to fight against: we want artistic, beautiful and gratifying gardens. We should, therefore, have flowers of each season, and the flowers should tell the season. Too short a bloom is always a

misfortune, but a bloom may be also too prolonged. Numbers of hardy plants bloom quite as long as could be desired. Some afford a second bloom, as the Delphiniums; others, like *Lilium Auratum*, bloom one after the other for months; while the short-lived kinds, like Irises, may be well used in combination with those which precede or succeed them.

The true way for all who desire to make their gardens yield a return of beauty for the labor and skill bestowed upon them, is the permanent one. Choose some beautiful class of plants, and skillfully select a place that will suit them in all ways, not omitting their effect in the

garden or the home landscape. Let the garden be as permanently and as well planted as possible, so that beyond the ordinary cleaning there will remain little to be done for years. Overgrowth or accident will in time cause need for attention here and there, but that would



The Japanese Anemone (Anemone Japonica) among Shrubbery.

be slight, and could be given Autumn, Winter or Spring. Properly done, such arrangements could be left for at least five years without any radical alteration.

All plants will not lend themselves to such permanent plan, it is true, but such as do not may be grouped together and treated collectively—for instance, the beautiful beds or masses of Anemones, double and single; Stocks, Asters, and the finer annuals. All these, which no really good garden should be entirely without, do not lend themselves to such treatment, but preparation for them can be made to a great extent in the Autumn, Winter, or Spring season, and no gardener will begrudge



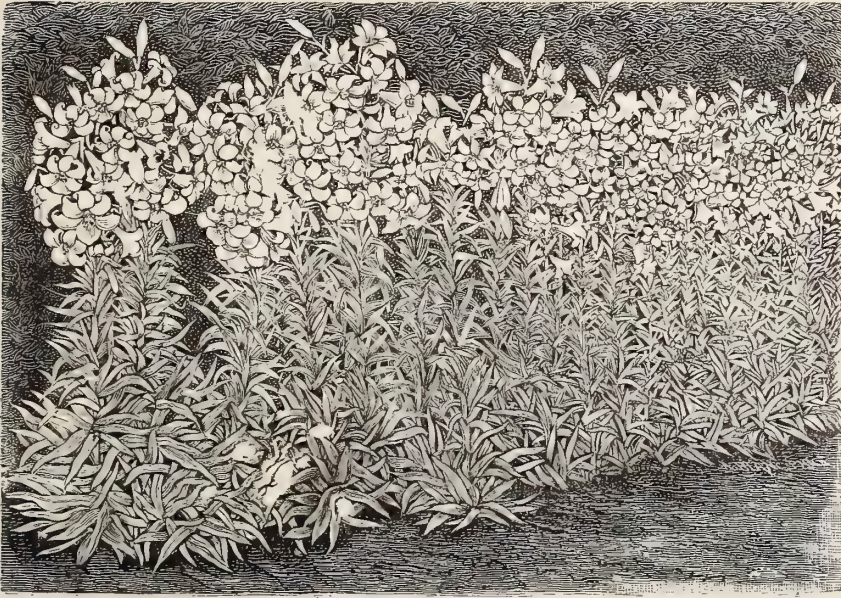
Group of Funkias.

the attention necessary for such fine things if he has not the care of many thousand bedding plants. But a great many delightful plants can be planted permanently, either allowing them to arrange themselves, to group with others, or to loom among peat-loving shrubs which, in hundreds of places, stand bare and unrelieved. Here and there, carrying out this plan, we might have planted tufts of Tritomas and Lilies, Irises and Gladioli, and many other lovely sorts among them.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS.—Perhaps the most astonishing effects from individual plants ever seen were Lilies (*Auratum*) grown among Rhododendrons. So far from frequent culture of such plants being necessary, it would be ruinous to them. The plant is not alone; it represents scores of others, equally beautiful, which may be grown in the open air in the same simple way; and not Lilies alone, but many other noble flowers. It means more room for the individuals, greater and more natural beauty of form in consequence; more light and shade and grace, and mutual encouragement of shrub and plant; no dottings, but colonies and groups of lovely plants among the shrubs. Good preparation and some knowledge are needed here, but no necessity whatever for any but a system that may be called permanent. Let one thing be a feature in the several parts of the garden at one season, and all the rest be subordinate. At a



An Old Fashioned Garden.

*Condidum Lilies.*

particular time, for instance, a corner of the garden might be conspicuous for its Phloxes, at another, for its Roses, at another, for its Dahlias; again, for its Gladioli, for its Japanese Anemones, and so on, always choosing for the conspicuous plants those which remain in bloom for a considerable time, and keeping those subordinate whose blooming period is short. One advantage of the picturesque style of gardening is the great use that can be made of climbing and twining plants. Honeysuckles, Everlasting Peas, Clematis, Passion Flowers and annual climbers can all be placed almost anywhere—running up poles, over trees and fences, trailing over sunny banks, or trained in rustic arches over the walks. Many beautiful climbing Roses are almost lost to our gardens, because with bedding arrangements there was no place for them.

BEAUTY.—There is nothing whatever used in bedding out to be compared in any way—color, scent, size or bloom—to those specimens belonging to many families of hardy plants now obtainable. Are we to put aside all this glorious beauty, or put it into a second place, for the sake of the comparatively few things that merely make beds and lines of color? But no one who knows what the plants of the northern and temperate world are, can admit that their place is a secondary one, much less that only this poor phase of gardening should be the leading one in America. It is the simple fact that there is nothing among tender things equal to Wind-flowers—Anemones in many kinds, flowering in

Spring, Summer and Autumn; Flame-flowers (Tritoma), superb in Autumn; Columbines; Harebells, (Campanula); Delphiniums—no blue or purple flowers equal to these when well grown—some being eight feet, nine feet and ten feet high; Day Lilies (Hemerocallis), fragrant and showy; Everlasting Peas, several handsome kinds; Evening Primrose (E. Enothera), many bold and showy kinds; Pæonies, many both showy and delicate colors, and some fragrant: Phloxes, tall and dwarf, in many kinds; Pyrethrums, double and single; Rudbeckia, and all the

noble Autumn blooming Compositæ; the large Scabious and the smaller kinds; the Larkspurs, charming in color; Spiræs, plummy white and rose colored; the Lilies in superb variety, some attaining a height of over eight feet in the open air; Crocuses, many kinds; Scillas, Gladioli; Grape Hyacinths; Narcissi in splendid variety, and quite happy in our coldest Springs or heaviest rains; Tulips, fine old florists' kinds and seedlings from them for border culture; Yucca, free flowering kinds; Alyssums; Aubrietias; Thrifts, in variety; Pinks, Die-lytras, Veronicas, Corn-flowers, Foxgloves, Rhodanthes, Lupines, Stocks, Asters; the Great Scarlet and other Poppies, single and double.

*E. Enothera (Evening Primroses.)*

The Hardy Border in the Kitchen Garden.—In this we have the original and perhaps the commonest form of mixed garden—the borders in the kitchen garden or the fruit garden, as the case may be. This kind of border is very badly made, but it may be made the most delightful thing con-



Turk's Cup Lilies.

ceivable. The plan is to secure from six feet to twelve feet of rich soil on each side of the walk, and cut the borders off from the main garden by a trellis of some kind. The trellis may be of strong iron or galvanized wire, or perhaps, better still, of simple, rough wooden branches—uprights topped by other branches of the same kind. Any kind of rough permanent trellis will do, from six feet to nine feet high. On this rough trellis, appropriately used, we have the opportunity of growing the climbing Roses and Clematis, and all the choicer, but not too rampant climbers. Moreover, we can grow them with all their natural grace along the wires or rough branches, or, still better, up and across our rustic wooden trellis, and the Rose and Clematis may show their grace uncontrolled. We fix the main branches to the supports, and leave the rest to the winds. Here, then, we have the best opportunity for the finest type of mixed border, because we have all the graceful climbing plant life we desire in contrast with the plants in the border. There are opportunities for making border in front of evergreen hedges. In fact, there is scarcely a place in which sites and situations may not be made available. The true art of gardening is to adorn and make the most of the situations we have; the opposite, and the most common way, is to suppose that we cannot make much of what we have, and therefore must go to extraordinary expense to create conditions and situations supposed to be necessary for us. We should not so much follow an idea because we have seen it carried out somewhere else, but rather develop features that suit the ground and all the surroundings.

The Shrubbery Border.—The usual way, then, in which people generally attempt the cultivation of hardy flowers, is in what is called the “mixed border.” This sort of garden may be made in a variety of ways, and its success to a great extent will depend upon how it is made, and scarcely less on the position in which it is placed. Frequently it is made on the face of a plantation of trees and bushes which rob it. The roots of the trees and shrubs will, of course, occupy the ground, and there is less for the plants. These plants in their turn require deep digging; the trees and shrubs will be injured by this operation. Therefore, while the effect of a good shrubbery as a background to a mixed border is very good, the result from a cultural point of view is bad, because of the double call on the soil, so to say; yet one of the most charming of mixed borders can be made on the face of a shrubbery by accepting the conditions and meeting them. The face of such a shrubbery should be broken—that is to say, the shrubs should not form a hard line, but the herbaceous plants should begin at that line, and the shrubs should come out to the edge and finish it here and there, thereby breaking the border agreeably. The variety of position and places

afforded by the front of a shrubbery is delightful. Even here and there, in a large open space, one might have groups or masses of plants that require good cultivation, but generally it would be best to avoid this attempt, and use things which do not depend for their beauty on high culture—which, in fact, fight their way among dwarf shrubs—and there are a great many such growths.

Hardy Flowers Near the House.—It has been said that, however valuable the more beautiful inmates of the flower garden, their place is not the parterre, but that they should be found in some out-of-the-way spot where they starve and die. Thinking over the odd notion that our fairest flowers



Sedum Spectabile.

must not show themselves near the house, one might suppose that the latter was a thing of yesterday, and that there was nothing in the garden before geometrical bed-

be obtained by a variety of forms so combined that they help each other, and give us a succession of pictures, and of varied interest, instead of monotony or bareness.



Phloxes, Dwarf and Tall.

ding was invented. But, whatever were the materials they had in old times, we have much more to adorn a true flower garden now. Are we not all wrong in adopting one degree, so to say, of plant life as the only one fitting to lay before the house? Is it well to devote the flower bed to one type of vegetation only—low herbaceous vegetation—be that hardy or tender? We have so long been accustomed to leave flower beds raw, and to put a number of plants out every year, forming flat surfaces of color, that no one ever thinks of the higher and better way of filling them. But surely it is worth considering whether it would not be right to fill the beds permanently rather than leave them in this naked or flat condition throughout the whole year. In nature, vegetation in its most beautiful aspects is rarely a thing of one effect, but a union or mixing of different types of life, and a succession of different seasons of blooming. So it is in the garden. The most beautiful effects must

and tall blue Larkspurs; and these, after the early shrubs have bloomed, peer above their leaves.

General Directions.—

Mixed borders may be made in a variety of ways; those interested in them will do well to bear in mind the following points: Select only good plants; throw away weedy and worthless kinds; there is no scarcity of the very

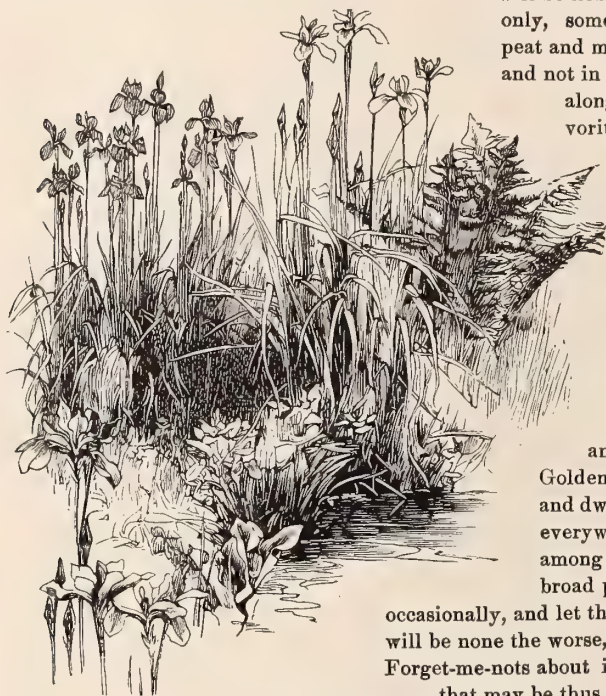
If any place asks for permanent planting it is the spot of ground immediately near the house; for no one can wish to see large grave-like masses of soil frequently dug and disturbed near the windows. Why should we not use a beautiful *Andromeda*, or a *Kalmia*, or a rare evergreen *Barberry* in the flower garden in the same way we do a *Camelia*, an *Acacia* or a *Tree Fern* in the Winter garden? We should not have any definite pattern to weary the eye, but we should have quiet grace and verdure, and little pictures, month by month.

One of the prettiest garden borders I know of, is against a small house. Instead of the walk coming near the windows, a bed of choice shrubs, varying from nine feet to fifteen in width, is against the house. Nothing in this border grows high enough to intercept the view, but it is just high enough to hide the walk beyond it. Looking out of the windows on the ground floor of the house, one sees the foliage and bloom of the border, but not the walk, the eye reaching a green lawn beyond. Among the shrubs are planted tall *Evening Primroses*, and *Lilies* and *Meadow Sweets*,



Phlox Setacea.

best. See good collections, and consult good judges in making your selection. Place borders where they cannot be robbed by the roots of trees; see that the ground is thoroughly prepared, and rich, and deep enough—never less than two and a half feet of the best friable soil. The soil should be so deep that in a dry season the roots should seek their supplies far below the surface. On the making of the border depends, in fact, whether the vegetation



Iris and other Hardy Plants, by Brookside.

will be noble and graceful or stunted. If limited to one border only, some variety will be necessary to meet the wants of peat and moisture-loving plants. In planting, plant in groups, and not in the old dotting way. Never repeat the same plant along the border at intervals, as is so often done with favorites. Plant a bold, natural group of it, or two or three groups if you must have so many. Do not be particular to graduate the plant always from the back to the front, as is generally done, but occasionally let a bold and sturdy plant come towards the edge; and, on the other hand, let a little carpet of a dwarf plant pass in here and there to the back, so as to give it a broken and beautiful, instead of a monotonous surface. Have no patience with bare ground. Cover the border entirely with dwarf plants; do not put them along the front of the border only, as used to be done. Let Hepaticas and double and other Primroses, and Saxifrages, and Golden Moneywort, and Stonecrops, and Forget-me-nots, and dwarf Phloxes, and many similar plants, cover the ground everywhere—the back as well as the front of the border—among the tall plants. Let these little ground plants form broad patches and colonies here and there by themselves occasionally, and let them pass into and under other plants. A white Lily will be none the worse, but all the better, for having a colony of creeping Forget-me-nots about it in the Winter or Spring. The charming variety that may be thus obtained is infinite. Thoroughly prepared at first, the border should remain for years without any digging in the usual sense. All digging operations should be confined to changes and to the filling up of blanks with good plants, and to the re-arrangement of ground plants. If the border is in the kitchen garden, or any other position in which it is desired to cut it off from its surroundings, erect a trellis at its back from six feet to ten feet high, and cover this with climbing plants—Clematis', Roses, Sweet Briars, Honeysuckles, or any beautiful and thoroughly hardy climbing plants, not twined too stiffly, but allowed to grow into free wreaths. Roses of the very hardiest kind only should be employed, so as to guard against gaps in severe Winters; the old single Clematis, the mountain and the sweet Autumn Clematis (*C. flammula*), as well as other single kinds, should have a place here as much as the larger forms. The trellis may be made in the usual way, of wood or iron, or in a simpler and certainly handsomer way, of rough tree posts and branches. In case the soil is not very deep or not very well prepared, and the surface is not covered with green life in the way advised above, it will be well in many cases to mulch the ground by placing a couple of inches of some light, sweet dressing on it in Summer. When a plant is old and has got rather too thick, never hesitate to move it on a wet day in the middle of August or July as well as in the middle of the Winter. Take it up and put a fresh, bold group in fresh ground; the young plants will have plenty of roots by the Winter, and will flower much stronger the following Spring than if they had been transplanted in Spring or in Winter. Do not pay over much attention to labeling; if a plant is not worth knowing it is not worth growing; let each good thing be so boldly and so well grown and placed that it impresses its individuality upon all who see it.

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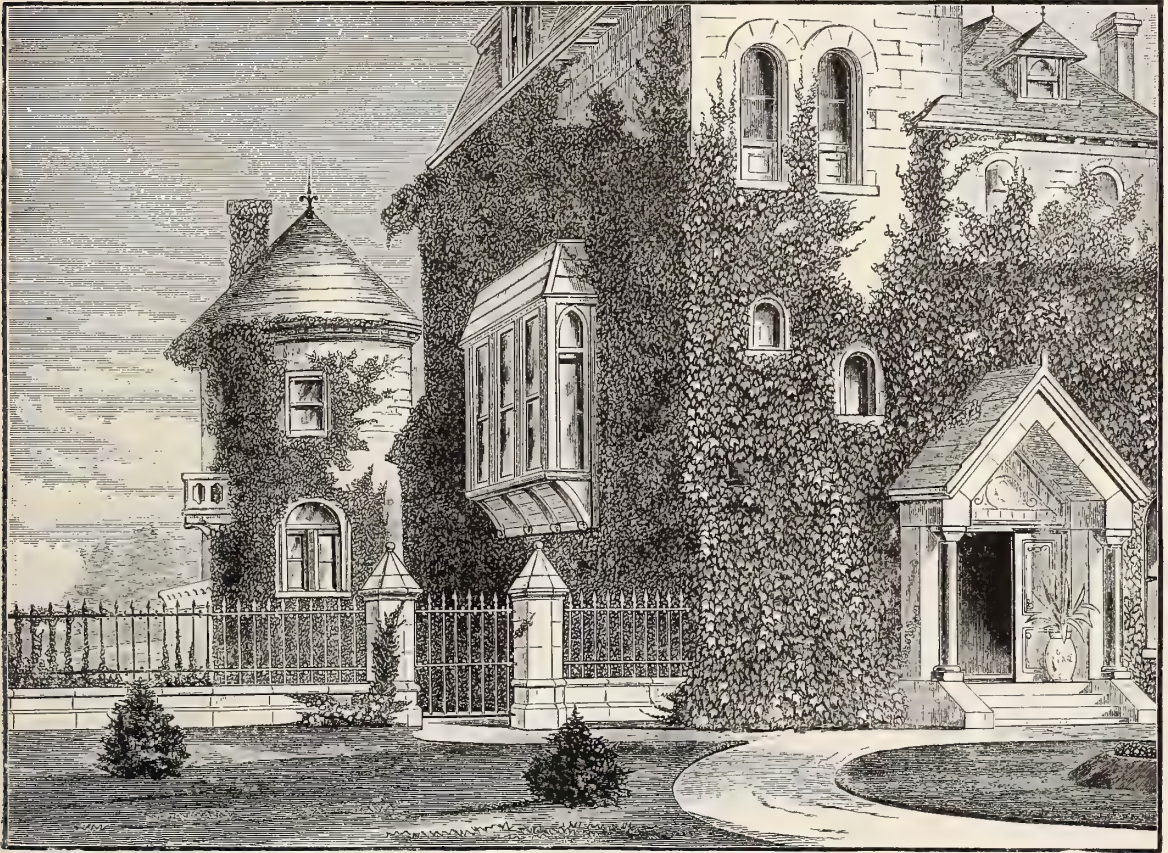


Hemerocallis.

NATURAL OR WILD GARDENING.

—Look, for instance, at the wide and bare belts of grass that wind in and around the shrubberies in nearly every country place; frequently they never betray a particle of plant beauty, and are merely

grounds. It would, indeed, be worth while to leave many parts of the grass unmown for the sake of growing many beautiful plants in it. Here every flower relieved by grass blades and green leaves, the whole devoid of any trace of man or his exceeding weakness for tracing



Ampelopsis Veitchii on City Residence.

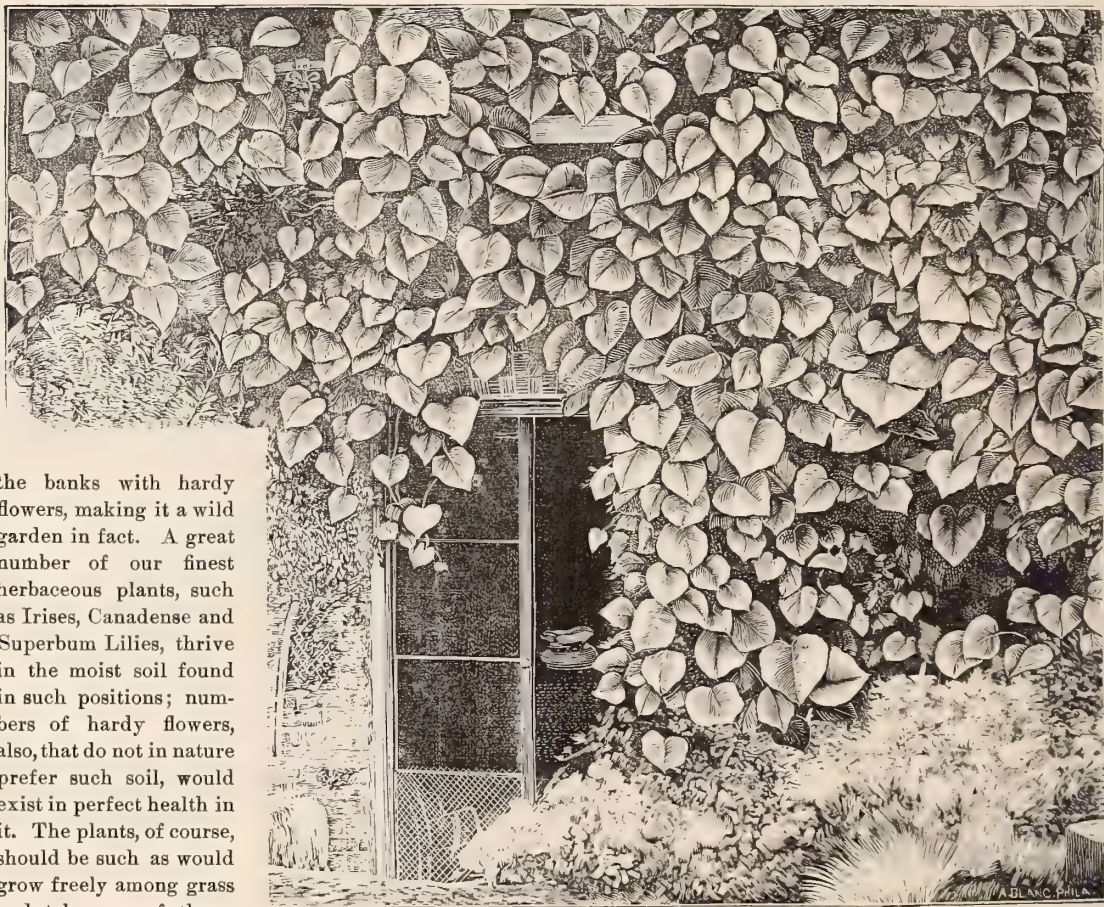
places to be roughly mown now and then. But if planted here and there with the Snowdrop, the Japan Anemone, the Crocus, Scillas and Narcissi, they would, in Spring, surpass in attractiveness the gayest of Spring gardens. Cushioned among the grass, these would have a more congenial medium to unfold than is offered by the beaten, sticky earth of a border; in the grass of Spring, their natural bed, they would look far better than ever they do when arranged on the bare earth of a garden. Once carefully planted, they—while an annual source of the greatest interest—occasion no trouble whatever. Their leaves die down so early in the Spring that they would scarcely interfere with the mowing of the grass, if that were desired, but I would not attempt to mow the grass until the season of vernal beauty had quite passed by. Surely it is enough to have a portion of lawn as smooth as a carpet at all times, without sending the mower to shave the “long and pleasant grass” of the other parts of the

wall paper patterns, where everything should be varied, indefinite and changeful. The prettiest results are only obtainable where the grass need not be mown till nearly the time the meadows are mown. Then we may have gardens of Narcissi, such as man never dared to dream of a dozen years ago; such as no one ever thought possible in a garden. In grass not mown at all we may even enjoy many of the Lilies and all the lovelier and more stately bulbous flowers of the meadows and mountain lawns of Europe, Asia and America.

All planting in the grass should be in natural groups or prettily fringed colonies, growing to and fro as they like after planting. Lessons in this grouping are to be had in woods, copses and meadows by those who look about them as they go. At first many will find it difficult to get out of formal masses, but that might be got over by studying natural groupings of wild flowers. Once established, the plants soon begin to group themselves in

a way that leaves nothing to desire.—The brookside offers opportunities to lovers of hardy flowers which few other situations can rival. Hitherto we have only in or near such places aquatic or bog plants; but the improvements of brookside will be most readily effected by planting

idea, a most interesting garden could be made of nothing but creepers, twiners and climbers. Not a garden of trim formal beds, I admit, as the growth of such plants could not—in fact, should not—be kept within set bounds. What groups and clusters of climbing Roses, Honey-



Aristolochia Sypho.

the banks with hardy flowers, making it a wild garden in fact. A great number of our finest herbaceous plants, such as Irises, Canadense and Superbum Lilies, thrive in the moist soil found in such positions; numbers of hardy flowers, also, that do not in nature prefer such soil, would exist in perfect health in it. The plants, of course, should be such as would grow freely among grass and take care of themselves. If different types of vegetation were encouraged on each side of the water it would be all the better, and for this purpose we might use Day Lilies, Phloxes, Irises, especially the Germanic form, many of the Lilies, Golden Rods, Bell Flowers (Campanula), Tritomas, Yuccas, Hardy Ferns, and a host of other fine things.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—As a rule, vines should not be trained in any formal manner. If you would have them exhibit their best graces, they must be allowed to grow uncontrolled. All know the use that vines are commonly put to: that of covering the walls of the house, furnishing shade for the porch or arbor and the covering of screens and trellises. Besides these almost every place of any size offers opportunities for the growth of vines in a freer and more natural way that will greatly add to the charm and delight of the garden. If any one likes to carry out the

suckles and Clematis one might possess in such a garden. All to be done is to put in a few plants of any desired kind and leave them alone, adapting the kind to the position.

One of the happiest of all ways of using hardy climbers is that of training them in a free manner over trees. In this way many beautiful effects may be had. In some low trees the graceful companion may garland their heads; in tall ones the stem only may at first be adorned. But some vigorous climbers could, in time, ascend the tallest trees; and there can be nothing more beautiful than a veil of such a one as Clematis Vitalba suspended from the branches of a tall tree.

How beautiful our unsightly fences when covered with Passiflora, Clematis Virginiana and vines of similar growth, which will require no attention whatever after

being planted, for they will naturally assume more graceful positions and be much more effective than by any training they can receive at our hands. For planting near trees there is nothing better than the Wisterias and *Aristolochia Sypho*—the last named, with tropical like foliage intermingling with the foliage of the tree, is extremely handsome, and the Wisteria, with its large racemes of pretty flowers depending from the branches of the tree and contrasting with the foliage.

Sometimes, where there are large and bare slopes, an excellent effect may be obtained by planting the stouter climbers, such as Virginia Creeper,

Clematis Flammula and Honeysuckles, in groups or masses on the grass, away from shrubs or trees; while, where the banks are precipitous and the rocks crop forth, we may allow a curtain of climbers to fall over them.

Another use for hardy climbers is covering the walls of dwelling houses, and if the building be a small cottage or low, old fashioned house, then almost all the climbers are appropriate; but on the modern brick or frame building there are but few that should be used, and the very best is the *Ampelopsis Veitchii* or Boston Ivy. It is so good that we think it useless to name any other, as it will quickly cover the surface, be it brick, stone or wood, with a thick and lovely mantle of green, which in Autumn turns to innumerable shades of crimson and gold of indescribable beauty.

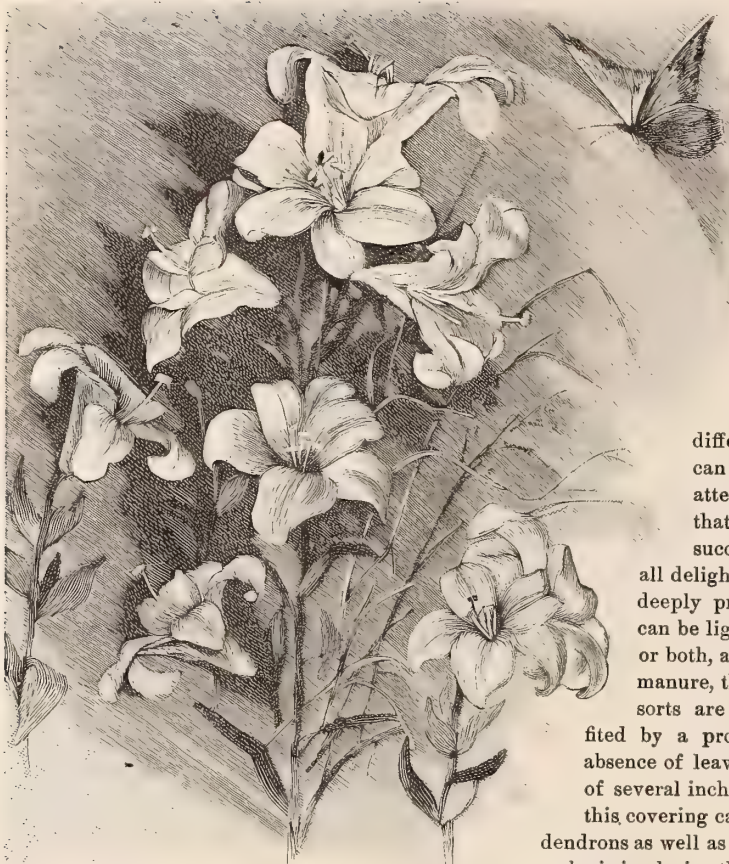
Again, hardy climbers, in gardens, should, for the most part, be what they are in their native places, trailing over trees, or shrubs, or stumps, or banks, and in addition over such artificial supports as railings, rustic work, etc. No plant bears repression and continual pruning so ill as a vigorous climber.

There is, perhaps, nothing in the world of plant life more lovely than the delicate tracery of low climbing things wedded to the bushes in all northern and temperate regions of the earth. Perishing like the grass, they are contented and safe in the earth in Winter. In Spring they come up as the buds swell, and finding the bushes once more enjoyable, rush on them as joyously as children from school over a meadow of cowslips; over bush, over brake, on mountain or lowland copse, holding on with delicate but unyielding grasp, they engrave themselves on the mind as the type of grace.

There are positions on most places where Summer climbers are needed, but where it is not desirable to have permanent ones; for this purpose there is a long list of bright and effective annual and tender climbers, such as *Tropeolums*, *Lophospermum Scandens*, *Maurandia*, *Convolvulus*, the finer Gourds, *Cobaea Scandens* and the Ipomeas, the Madeira Vine, the roots of which are tuberous and may be lifted and preserved over Winter. For covering large areas quickly and effectively there is nothing better among tender vines than the Moon Flower (*Ipomea Noctiflora*). Most of these things can be grown from seed sown where they are to remain and at a cost that is merely nominal.



Clematis Vitalba, *Traveler's Joy*, a type of vigorous growing *Clematis*, not remarkable for its flowers, extremely decorative.



Lilies and How to Grow Them.

In their natural condition Lilies are found growing on every part of the globe, on the highest mountain peaks, and all intermediate temperatures and soils to the marshy ground of the low lands, and each variety in its native habitat seems indestructible, yielding annually masses of beautiful flowers and scenes of floral beauty which we can scarcely expect to reproduce in our gardens in which we cultivate in one soil and temperature, varieties gathered from many

different climates. I find, however, that we can produce grand results by giving careful attention to the preparation of our beds, and that all of the varieties can be grown very successfully in one common soil. They nearly

all delight in an open, rather light and rich soil deeply prepared. If the soil is rather heavy, it can be lightened by applying sand or leaf mould, or both, and the very best fertilizer is cow-stable manure, the older the better. While most of the sorts are perfectly hardy they are greatly benefited by a protection in Winter of leaves, or in the

absence of leaves, light stable manure put on to a depth of several inches. If they are among Rhododendrons,

this covering can be used, and will benefit the Rhododendrons as well as the Lilies. A mistake that many persons make is in placing the bulbs too near the surface; they should

be set not less than eight inches under the surface, and a small quantity of pure sand placed around each bulb, this insures the safety of the bulb from rotting before growth commences. The preparation of the bed and planting are important, for once the bed is established there will be no further trouble, and it will continue for years to give grand results in abundance of perfect blooms, and should not be disturbed until the bulbs begin to cry out for room. I have lifted bulbs that had been ten or twelve years planted, where one had increased to many dozens, yielding as many as two hundred flowers.





Foxgloves (Digitalis) in the Wild Garden.



Alpine Flowers at Home.

The Rock Garden—Alpine Flowers.

NO effort, we believe, has ever been made in this country to form a large collection of Alpine, or rock plants. The neglect of these interesting mountain plants is, no doubt, due to the prevailing impression that they are exceedingly difficult to cultivate if removed from their native habitat. That this idea is true with regard to some Alpine plants, must be admitted in so far, at least, as their general use for garden decoration is concerned; though we are convinced that even those most difficult to manage could be successfully

grown on a properly constructed rockery, in a cool and shady situation.

Fortunately there is no need to experiment with kinds requiring special treatment. We now have a long list of Alpines of the hardest constitution to choose from, comprising nearly all that are most valuable in this class of plants. Indeed, excepting a few which require shade, most of the Alpine plants will bloom and grow vigorously in any well drained border, and need less attention than the commonest bedding plants.

Probably no Alpine plant has attracted so much attention in America as the "Edelweiss" (*Leontopodium Alpinum*) of the Swiss Alps, a curious but by no means typical Alpine plant,



Edelweiss. (Leontopodium Alpinum.)

supposed to grow only in the most inaccessible places, a story which is often taken advantage of by writers of romance, to exhibit the courage and daring of their heroes who ventured their lives to secure a spray of the much sought flower. The plant is said to be rapidly disappearing from the Alps, owing to the large numbers annually gathered by the peasants and sold to tourists. It is not likely, however, to become extinct, as it is exceedingly hardy and grows freely on partially shaded rock work or in the garden, if planted in a position where water will not lay about the plants in Winter, and where they will not be burned up by the sun in Summer.

The Making of a Rock Garden seems to be very generally misunderstood. Certainly, the so-called Rockeries we so often see are notable examples of how *not* to do it. Perhaps one of the commonest and worst forms of all is the pyramidal or conical heaps of stone arranged with the regularity of masonry, containing a mere handful of soil in some of the crevices, while the air has a free circulation underneath and on all sides, completely drying up the soil in a few hours. The fault with this kind of rock garden is the same, only in a less degree, with many others. Now the principal requirements of Alpine and other rock-loving plants are a cool,



Garland Flower. (Daphne Cneorum.)

moist, well drained and deep soil ; and it is the primary object of the rock garden to furnish these conditions.

No class of plants root so deeply as the Alpines. Even the most diminutive kinds penetrate the soil to a great depth. Many of our readers have no doubt been sur-

In constructing the rock garden, the first step should be to consider the character of the soil ; if it is naturally moist and porous, it need only be spaded up and the rocks placed in position ; but if the soil is hard and dry, it should be trenched to a depth of two feet, and broken



Viola Cornuta. (Alpine Violets.)

prised by the luxuriant growth often made by plants in the almost perpendicular face of a mass of rocks, even though fully exposed to the sun, and in crevices so small that it is impossible to remove a plant without destroying it ; yet a careful examination would show that the roots extend into the narrow crevice a yard or more, finding abundant moisture even in the hottest weather.

If possible, the rock garden should be made at some distance from the house, and away from all formal surroundings. A partly-shaded, sloping bank, or a rough, uneven piece of ground is the best possible foundation. Much shade is not essential, as the rocks and taller growing plants may be so arranged that they will naturally form many sheltered and moist nooks for the shade-loving subjects. Where a stream of water or a small lake exists, a very effective rock garden can be made on the banks, with bog and aquatic plants at the base. This combined rock and aquatic garden would admit the use of a large variety of plants of the noblest type. In this, as in all other forms of rock garden, no formal walks or any appearance of masonry should be permitted ; the stones or rocks should be arranged in a careless and natural manner ; all large stones should be partly embedded in the soil, and if the extent of the garden renders a walk necessary, it should be made of flat stones, firmly placed and without formal edges. Sedums and other creeping plants should be allowed to grow into and over the walk at will.

stone, sand, lime, rubbish or other gritty substances added. In placing the rocks or stones in position, all fissures and crevices should be open down to the surface of the soil, so that when they are filled with compost the moisture from below can freely work up through it.



Rock Garden on Margin of Shrubby.

It must always be remembered that the principal object to be attained in placing the stones is to secure perfect drainage in Winter and Spring, and to retain moisture and keep the soil cool in Summer. All fissures, crevices and open places should be made to catch all the rain that falls upon them. If carefully constructed in this

and therefore capable of absorbing water more rapidly than other kinds.

WHAT TO PLANT.—One would think that even the most ardent admirer of bedding plants would have sufficient respect for the “eternal fitness of things” to keep his gaudy pets out of the rock garden, but not so: the usual way is to plant an incongruous jumble of Coleus, Geraniums and rampant growing Nasturtiums, plants totally out of harmony with their position, and which leaves the rock garden bare and devoid of interest in the Spring and early Summer, when it should be at its best. Surely no argument is needed to show that a more beautiful and natural rock garden can be made with genuine rock plants, many of which are evergreen and interesting at all seasons. The plants should be arranged in irregular groups or colonies—that is, each open space in the rock-work should be planted with a different species. Trailing and creeping plants should be largely used and allowed to cover the whole surface of the ground and to hang carelessly over the ledges of rock. Large rocks in sunny positions should be clothed with the Miniature Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*); no rampant growing climbers of any sort should be used, as they would soon take possession of the garden.



Myosotis. (Forget-me-not.)

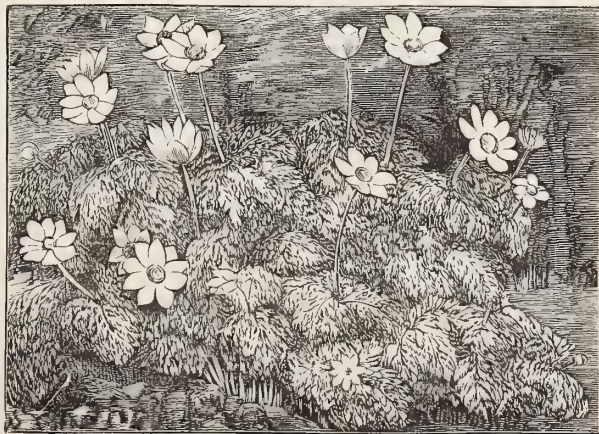
particular, very little artificial watering will be needed in dry weather. A serious mistake, and one commonly made, is that of piling the stones too high; as a rule no stone should stand more than two or three feet above the surface, even in a large garden. When the rocks are all placed in position, a compost made of good loam, leaf mould, sand and small stones should be thoroughly mixed and all the crevices and open spaces among the rocks filled with it; in the absence of leaf

Where the dimensions of the rock garden will admit, hardy shrubs, such as Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Hardy Azaleas, Mahonias, Andromedas, and other low growing bushes may be used with the best results; indeed, most of these occur naturally on the rocky banks that margin our mountain streams. Among hardy perennials nearly all of the trailing plants are well adapted for planting among rocks, and if the rock garden is large the tall, reed-like grasses



Small Rocky Bed.

mould, peaty soil or very old stable manure will do as well. The kinds of stone to be used is of little real importance, though where a choice can be made, sand stone is no doubt the best, being porous

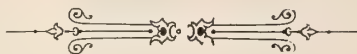


Anemone Alpina.

and other bold-growing, hardy plants may be very effectively used. Many of the loveliest of our native flowers would find a natural home in the rock garden. Moist and shady nooks could be devoted to the Ferns, the Trailing Arbutus, the Wood Lily, the elegant and curious Lady Slippers (*Cypripediums*), and many more shade-loving plants; while in the more exposed and sunny places, Stonecrop, Cardinal Flowers, Phloxes, Violets, Euphorbia, *Asclepias*, wild *Convolvulus*, and hosts of other fine things could be planted.

The following list is selected as being specially suited for small rock gardens. A full description of all the species named will be found in our general list of hardy plants: *Anemone*, *Aquilegia Cerulea* and *A. Alpina*, *Achillea*, *Ptarmica Flore Pleno*, *Anthericum Liliastrium*, the *Armerias*, *Arenaria Balearica*, *Alyssum Saxatile*

Compactum, *Asclepias Tuberosa*, the *Aubrietias*, the Dwarf *Campanulas* (Hare Bells), *Chrysanthemum Maximum*, *Centaurea Montana* and *C. Dealbata*, *Dicentra Eximea*, *Dracocephalum Ruyschiana*, *Edelweiss*, *Erysimum Pulchellum*, the *Funkias*, the Hardy *Geraniums*, *Heuchera Sanguinea*, the *Helianthemums* (Rock Roses), the *Iberias*, all varieties, the *Lobelias*, *Lychnis Alpina*, *Lychnis Viscaria*, the dwarf and trailing *Oenotheras* (Evening Primrose), Alpine Poppies, *Phlox Setacea* and *P. Subulata*, *Plumbago Larpena*, *Primrose*, *Saponaria Ocymoides*, all of the *Sedums*, *Spiraea Filapendula* and *S. Filapendula Flore Pleno*, *Scabiosa Caucasica*, *Silene Alpestris*, *Silene Shafta*, *S. Saxatilis*, the *Thalictrums*, *Tricyrtis Grandiflora*, *Teucrium Chamædryes*, *Veronica Repens*, the *Vincas*, *Viola Cornuta*, all varieties, *Wahlenbergias*, *Yucca Filamentosa*, and all the hardy native Ferns.



Hardy Plants and Their Successes.

UNDER this head we wish to show some of the results obtained by our customers who have adopted some of our ideas and suggestions. To say that we were pleased on receipt of these com-



Myosotis (Forget-me-not).



Tiger Lilies isolated in the Grass.

munications is certainly very mildly expressing our feelings, for aside from a business view of the matter it affords us genuine delight when our friends have realized, or more than realized, their brightest expectations. We conceived the idea a few years ago that hardy plants would more fully satisfy the desires of the gardening public than the existing fashion of stereotyped beds of a

few tender plants yielding gaudy foliage or bright flowers for a very short time in Midsummer.

It is exceedingly gratifying to us that so many persons in all parts of the country have so readily endorsed our ideas; many of whom have obtained grand results, and

danger is over. Last Spring I had two freezing snows cover my Tulip bed when the bloom stalks were shooting, yet eighty-five per cent. of the plants came to perfection.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. A. YOUNG.

Accompanying this letter were five very pretty pictures of beds, plants and vines, and we regret that we cannot reproduce them here.

MANISTEE, MICH., July 15, 1887.

MESSRS. B. A. ELLIOTT CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gents:—I beg to say that I value your book very highly and that the plants bought of your house have been the most satisfactory I have ever received from anywhere, though I have dealt with all the leading florists of the country.

Yours truly,

T. GEO. HESLAP.

B. A. ELLIOTT CO.:

Enclosed find ten cents, for which send me your Spring Catalogue for 1888, as I would like to send you an order. I find you more reliable than any firm I have dealt with.

Yours,

SYLVIA LAPHAN,
Fredonia, N. Y.

NIAGARA FALLS, SOUTH ONTARIO, CANADA.

DEAR SIR:

I write to say that my package of Roses came safely to hand yesterday and gave most perfect satisfaction. Such beautiful, large, healthy plants I have never received, though I have dealt with the first houses in the United States. One thing for which you deserve a medal, is that there is not a single substitute among them. Many thanks. I shall certainly recommend your house to all flower buying friends.

MRS. ABEL LAND.



Aconitum (Monk's Hood) in the Wild Garden.

have experienced such pleasure that they are impelled to impart pleasure to us by telling of their success. The more so, as they were unsolicited.

The end is not yet, for each year will add to the beauty of their gardens and enlist more advocates for the highest type of gardening—the most beautiful, artistic and satisfying.

KANSAS CITY, MO., }
August 8, 1888. }

B. A. ELLIOTT CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:—My success with the plants you sent me last April has been such that I send you a few pictures of my place. When I first received your book, I was discouraged, because I thought that in a small city place the style of gardening could not be carried out. After two years' trial I am a firm believer in hardy plants as a foundation of horticulture, where variety and display throughout the season are sought.

Please do not forget me when you send out your Catalogue of Bulbs for Fall Planting. I wish to put in some bulbs for early Spring flowering. Our Spring is early, and the Tulips and Crocus bloom long before the frost



Campanulas in the Shrubby.



Hardy and Tropical Plants on the Lawn.

Tropical Effects with Hardy Plants.

PERHAPS no feature in the home landscape strikes the observer more pleasantly than bold masses of rich, graceful and varied foliage; indeed, a single plant of noble form or graceful outline will often excite more admiration and add more real beauty to the lawn or garden than the finest bed of small blooming plants. Since good taste decreed that the ribbon line and carpet bed should occupy a subordinate position, foliage plants have been used—and often abused—to produce what are called “tropical effects.” The great difficulty has been to procure suitable material for a reasonable outlay of money. Large tropical plants are costly, rendering their general use practically impossible and in a measure compelling the use of a few tender plants which can be supplied in large quantities at a comparatively low price, such as *Ricinus*, *Cannas* and *Caladium Esculentum*, all of which are excellent plants for the purpose when associated with others of diverse character, but which used alone produce a monotonous effect—precisely the fault urged against bedding plants.

This abuse of really good plants is specially noticeable in nearly all our parks and public grounds where huge “pudding-like heaps” of *Cannas* are planted in endless repetition—in most cases utterly destroying the effect intended to be made. If the



Ferula Communis.

want of variety in vigorous, tropical-like plants were real, unsatisfactory result so often attained; but the impression that there is a paucity of material is not true, for among the hardy herbaceous plants we have many majestic and massive-leaved plants, such as the *Rheum*, the *Acanthus*, the Giant Parsnip and the *Gunneras*, and the many tall, graceful, bamboo-like plants, as the great *Arundo*, the *Eulalias*, *Erianthus* and other fine things with which magnificent and permanent groupings can be made.

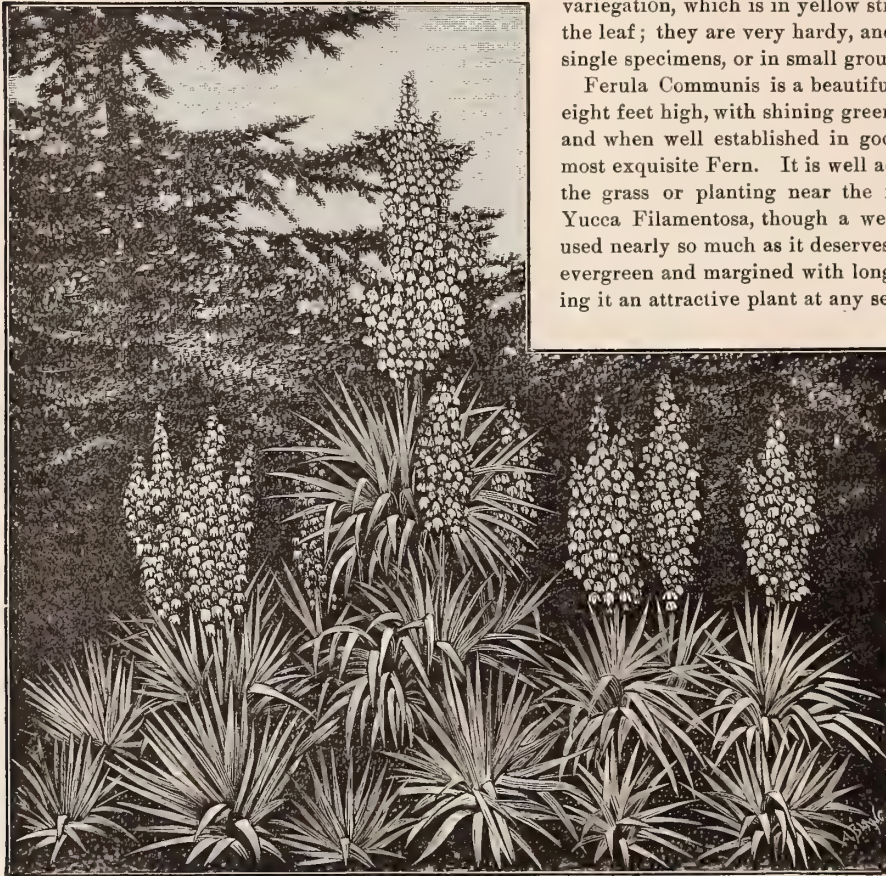


Acanthus Latifolius.

One point that should be carefully avoided is that of planting large masses of one species in formal beds. Geometrical lines are ignored in the gardens of nature's planting, and there are no better gardens in which to study the art of making groups and combinations of tree and shrub, flower and leaf—groupings that will please the eye and satisfy the most exacting taste. What we want is more diversity in our gardens. Plant a dozen, or less, of fine *Cannas* irregularly, so that the character and outlines of each individual may be seen, and as a relief to them a fine tuft of *Eulalia*, a small group of *Yuccas*, an *Acanthus* or the beautiful fern-leaved *Ferula*, isolated on the grass near them, and a clump of three or four *Arundos* as a background, and you will create an artistic and pleasing group, without stiffness or formality.

This idea—so beautifully illustrated on opposite page—possesses also other advantages. There is practically no limit to the number of fine hardy plants that may be used, or to the varied character of the picturesque groupings that can be made. Some of the hardy plants do not grow to large proportions the first season, therefore great care and judgment should be exercised in grouping and arranging them, as much

time will be gained if they are well planted at first; indeed, success depends wholly on this. Vigorous growing plants are always gross feeders and should have deep and very rich soil.



Group of Yucca Filamentosa.

The limits of this article will not admit an extended description of the many fine plants suitable for tropical groups or for single specimens. We will, however, mention a few of the most important, with some suggestions as to their uses:

Of the bamboo-like plants none are more hardy or useful than the *Arundo Donax*. Nothing can be finer than this great reed when allowed to spread out into masses on the turf. The canes grow twelve to sixteen feet high, and have a very distinct and striking aspect. It should be planted in deep rich soil, and not afterward disturbed. A *Donax Versicolor* is a variegated form of dwarfer growth, and is perhaps the finest variegated hardy plant in cultivation. In describing this elegant plant, a well known English authority says: "This is as well suited for close association with the choicest bedding flowers as an *Adiantum* frond is with a bouquet." The

Eulalias are graceful and elegant grasses, growing about six feet high, producing in Autumn beautiful ostrich-like plumes. The leaves of *E. japonica variegata* are broadly margined with white. *E. zebrina* is more erect in habit and is specially interesting for the peculiar form of its variegation, which is in yellow stripes or blotches across the leaf; they are very hardy, and should be planted as single specimens, or in small groups.

Ferula Communis is a beautiful plant, growing six to eight feet high, with shining green, much divided leaves, and when well established in good soil is equal to the most exquisite Fern. It is well adapted for isolating on the grass or planting near the margins of shrubbery. *Yucca Filamentosa*, though a well known plant, is not used nearly so much as it deserves to be. The foliage is evergreen and margined with long white filaments, making it an attractive plant at any season. The flowers are

produced in large branched panicles, four to five feet high, and are wonderfully effective. They should always be planted in groups. The *Acanthus Latifolius* is a plant of noble proportions, having magnificent leaves and tall spikes of flowers. It is entirely hardy, and retains its fine leaves quite late in Autumn. This is an excellent plant in any position, and may be planted in the flower border or on the lawn. [A fine herbaceous

plant is *Bocconia Cordata*. It forms handsome erect tufts six to eight feet, or more, in height. The leaves are large, deeply veined, and somewhat lobed or sinuated. The very numerous rosy white flowers are borne in large terminal panicles. This plant is seen to best effect when isolated or when associated with other fine hardy plants in bold groups. *Gunnera Scabra* is a grand plant for moist and shady places. Mr. Darwin, who saw this plant in its native habitat, says: "The leaf is nearly circular, but deeply indented on its margin. I measured one which was nearly eight feet in diameter, and therefore no less than twenty-four feet in circumference." This should be planted in a sheltered nook, in a moist, deep and very rich soil. It should be protected in Winter with a covering of newly fallen leaves.

The *Rheum Officinale* (Chinese Rhubarb) is a majestic plant, growing six to eight feet or more high, having

leaves a yard, or more, in diameter; the tall flower stems are covered with immense numbers of small white flowers. An exceedingly effective plant for the margins of shrubberies, or for planting singly on the grass. The *Heracleum Giganteum*, or Giant Parsnip, is a wonderfully effective perennial in Spring and early Summer. Few herbaceous plants rival this in size and distinctness of appearance. The flower stems grow to a height of ten feet, or more, and old established plants will produce a tuft of leaves three or four yards in diameter. An excellent plant for naturalizing on banks or in rough places. Care should be taken to plant this in a position where it will not leave a blank, as after seeding—in August usually—the plant becomes very ragged and the leaves soon fade away. Entirely different in character to any yet mentioned is *Baptisia Australis*, a native plant, growing about five feet high and from three to six feet across; the leaves are small, trifoliate and a beautiful sea green, reflecting a metallic lustre; the flowers are a delicate blue, with wings of a whitish color, and are borne in long, erect spikes. A good plant to group with some of the finer foliage plants.

There are many fine hardy plants, not enumerated here, of bold and distinct types in flower and foliage, that are finely adapted for grouping together, or for isolating on the grass, as single specimens. The one thing essential to success is that they be well planted at first. If the soil is deeply dug and thoroughly enriched with manure, they will need little or no attention afterward, and will increase in size and beauty each succeeding year.

There are some tender tropical plants that may be easily wintered in a cellar, or in any place where they will be secure from frost, or they may be procured annually for a very small outlay. Some of these are indispensable, and when judiciously associated with the finer hardy plants they are wonderfully effective.

The most important for our purpose is, without doubt, the great Abyssinian Banana (*Musa Ensete*). When well grown this is the most magnificent of all the large leaved plants. Some plants will grow eight to twelve feet high in a season if abundantly supplied with manure and water. The splendid leaves are long and broad, of a beautiful green, with a broad crimson midrib. There can be no finer or more effective tropical plant than this Great Banana, whether planted in groups or as single specimens, and there is no plant that will better repay all the care and attention that may be bestowed upon it.

The Cannas are popular and deservedly so; no other tribe of foliage plants supplies a greater diversity of form

and color in both flower and foliage. Some of the newer kinds are remarkable for the size and color of their flowers. *C. ehemanii* has large, pendulous, rosy carmine flowers, nearly as large as a *Gladiolus*. This variety is



Heracleum Giganteum—Giant Parsnip.

especially valuable for planting with groups of other sorts, or as a single specimen on the grass or in the flower border. *C. gladioliflora* has beautiful pointed bluish green leaves; the flowers are a rich light orange, and borne in great profusion.

Canna Noutonii is a fine new one, after the style of *C. ehemanii* in size of the flower, but of a fiery scarlet color; the flowers are very large and produced very abundantly. The leaves are lacinated and of a dark green color. Certainly this is a very desirable variety.



Effect of Lilies planted among Rhododendrons.

Landscape Art.



White Birch.

IT need scarcely be said that the limitations of a short article, such as this, must necessarily preclude the possibility of discussing so broad a subject in anything like an exhaustive manner. But we desire, as briefly as possible, to point out some of the rules of the art, the observance of which are imperatively necessary to the beautifying of the home grounds, whether it be a country place of many acres or merely a suburban lot. That much the larger number of country and suburban places are badly planned and badly planted must be apparent to every one who possesses a cultivated eye. The cause of this is often due to false notions of economy. No one intrusts the building of a costly house to a journeyman carpenter; in all cases an architect of recognized ability is engaged to prepare the plans and superintend the construction. With regard to the grounds, this common sense plan is not always employed; frequently the whole thing is given up to the tender mercies of some itinerant gardener, whose knowledge of tree and shrub life is confined to the narrowest limits, and who is totally unaware of the great resources of the Hardy Herbaceous Perennials. The chief aim of this class of so-called landscape gardeners appears to be the making of unnecessary roads and walks, the planting of common and coarse growing trees, where shrubs would be better, or where a carpet of grass only should exist, and to the making of hideous "designs" for flower beds. Such a method can result only in disappointment and loss of time and money. The true way is to begin right; do not commence planting hap-hazard, but secure the

services of the best landscape gardener to be had, and have a map made showing the location and ground plan of the house, the accurate position of trees and shrubs already growing and the proposed improvement, roads, walks, trees, groups of shrubs, flower beds, etc. The map can be carefully studied in leisure hours and a fairly correct idea formed of the appearance the place will present after a few years growth. Visit the best gardens in your neighborhood and note the habit and growth of trees, shrubs and plants; this will aid materially to a correct understanding of the map.

A Good Lawn, robed with a mantle of velvety green grass, smooth and closely mown, is an element of beauty in the landscape of the first importance. No matter how skillfully a place may be planted, or how costly the trees, shrubs and plants may be, if the grass is ragged and uncared for, it will not be a beautiful place. The best way to secure a good turf on small grounds is by sodding. On large grounds this would be expensive and impracticable; but equally good results can be obtained by seeding, and the best mixture for the purpose is that in which Kentucky blue grass and white clover predominate. Grass seeds mixed in proper proportions for lawn sowing can be purchased from nearly all responsible dealers. The first operation is that of preparing the ground for the seed. Rich and deep soil is as essential for the production of a good turf as it is for flowers or vegetables. Decomposed manure should be used liberally and the ground plowed deeply and brought to as fine a condition as possible with the harrow and rake, being careful to fill up all holes and inequalities on the surface.

The best time to sow seed is in early Spring, or in September, and it should be sown as evenly as



Andromeda Floribunda.



White Climbing Rose scrambling over tree.

can be planted so as to make a curve in the walk appear necessary. The same general rules will apply to the making of carriage roads. The road should be located where it will be most convenient—that is, the true course of the road is that which a skillful driver would take if he were driving over the unbroken ground from the gate to the main entrance of the house.

A serious mistake, and one frequently made by amateur landscape gardeners, is the laying out of walks where they are not needed. Now, useless walks are not only expensive and troublesome to keep clean and neat, but they detract greatly from the beauty of the grounds. A broad expanse of grass is certainly more beautiful than large and useless areas of gravel; and a bed of flowers relieved by bright green grass is a thousand times more charming than it would be if surrounded by gravel walks, and in dry weather is far pleasanter to walk upon. Even those walks required by the necessities of travel—and necessity is the only excuse for making a walk anywhere—should be hidden from view as much as possible.

possible, at the rate of about four to five bushels to the acre. Much to the disgust of most persons, the new lawn at first generally produces a vigorous crop of weeds; these, however, are mainly annuals, and persistent mowing will soon kill them and benefit the grass. Perennial weeds, such as Docks, Dandelions and Plantains, must be cut off with a sharp knife an inch or two below the surface.

Roads and Walks should be made only where they are necessary for daily travel. For small city and suburban places they should be simply straight lines from the street entrances to the doors of the house. A good rule to observe on small grounds is, never to make a curved walk where a straight one would be more convenient. The width of the walks must be governed by the extent of the ground and the character of the house; generally four to six feet will be the proper width for the front or main walk and three to four feet for the rear walks.

On larger grounds the direction of the walks is usually determined by the natural slopes and levels of the surface; but even here decided curves should be avoided if possible. A long, straight walk would be monotonous, but the general direction should be straight, and all deviations should be made for some apparent cause that will satisfy the eye; a fine old tree or the contour of the ground will often be a sufficient reason, or a group of evergreens or shrubs



Narcissus in properly spaced Shrubbery.



Fine leaved Herbaceous Plant among Shrubbery.

The Arrangement of Trees and Shrubs on the lawn is a subject that usually presents the greatest difficulties to the amateur, and, unless he has a good knowledge of the growth and character of trees and shrubs, it would be far better to secure the services of a good landscape gardener. On small places the most common fault is that of excessive planting; the trees are so small at first that it seems expedient to the owner to scatter them pretty thickly all over the grounds. The bad results of this kind of planting are not apparent until the trees have made a few years growth, and then a radical thinning out is seldom resorted to, as few people can be induced to cut down healthy young trees, the growing of which they have watched with so much interest.

It is by no means easy to make set rules for planting, but generally the larger growing trees and shrubs should fringe the outer edges of the lawn, so as not to crowd out or hide from view the smaller and finer ones, which should be placed in front of them. On small city or suburban lots few, if any, large growing trees should be used; trees planted on the street will in most cases afford sufficient shade, and much better effects can be obtained by planting the grounds with carefully selected shrubs and hardy perennial plants. The shrubs should not be huddled together in compact, unbroken masses, as is so often done, but planted in irregular groups forming bays and glades and allowing room for the full development of each individual. These bays and open spaces afford precisely

the proper degree of shelter for Lilies and many other fine hardy plants, which bloom in late Summer, after the shrubs are done flowering.

Broad, unbroken expanses of lawn should be left so as to leave open vistas from the principal windows of the house, and all unsightly views should be closed out with trees or shrubs.

Architectural Gardening, of all sorts, should as a rule be carefully avoided. A terrace, whether of stone or earth, is an abomination and is ruinous to the beauty as well as to the comfort and convenience of any place, except the nature of the ground be such as to render it unavoidable. A beautiful greensward sweeping up to the entrance porch is far more natural and pleasing. Fountains, Summer houses, statuary and vases, all come under this head. If good, they are costly; but frequently they are mere shams, made of materials that will not endure our changeable climate, and in a very short time become dilapidated and shabby. Such things, considered as garden decorations, are very seldom satisfactory, and are never necessary. We freely admit that a good vase, properly placed, is sometimes very effective, but it is doubtful if they repay the daily care necessary to keep them in good condition, and, unless the vase is quite large, the plants soon exhaust the soil and present a starved and wretched appearance the greater part of the Summer. We have seen a very pretty effect made by planting the *Ampelopsis Veitchii* in the ground at the base and allowing it to cover completely the whole surface of the vase and depend in festoons from the top. The *Ampelopsis* clings closely, preserving the outlines



Large flowering Clematis on Yew Tree.

of the vase, and is a simple and much more attractive decoration than a few badly developed bedding plants.

A well built rustic Summer house is sometimes a beautiful and useful structure, if the grounds are ex-

one that will commend itself more as it becomes better known. The tree usually begins its growth in a great variety of tortuous directions and eventually becomes a beautiful weeper, with the appearance of an immense weight pressing its branches to the earth. Its fine masses of pendant boughs and glossy, wavy leaves do not entirely hide the occasional uncouthness of its branches until it has been a few years planted.

"By all that love has whispered there,
Or beauty heard with ravished ear;
As love's own altar, honor me,
Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree!"

One of the handsomest large growing trees is our native Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*), which is a really magnificent tree, with broad, glossy, sharply cut, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers, allied to the Magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

The Weeping Elm (*Ulmus Camperdownii*) is certainly a very fine tree for the lawn. I have growing in our play ground a most handsome specimen, planted only about four or five years ago, which has completely sheltered ten children from both sun and rain, under whose gracefully drooping branches they have held their little parties upon many a warm Summer's day. It is grafted upon the common Elm, six or eight feet from the ground, and forms a perfect umbrella, the branches reaching down to within three feet of the ground. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure.

Among the large growing trees the Norway Maple (*Acer Plantanoides*) should occupy a prominent place—a native of Europe. Its large compact habit, broad, deep shining foliage and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable where shade is an object. Another tree suitable for a place where



Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.

tensive and good judgment is used in selecting the location. On suburban lots, where it must be built within a few yards of the dwelling or the street, it is a clumsy and useless object, and its room can be much more acceptably occupied by a few fine shrubs or plants.

We will now mention a few of the finer trees and shrubs. We can enumerate a few only that are indispensable, for it would require a volume to do justice to the many useful and beautiful ones which abound in Europe and America:

The Weeping Beech (*Fagus Sylvaticus Pendula*)—perhaps the most curious and striking tree of our zone, and

much space can be given it is the American Elm, a noble spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. The European Horse Chestnut, both white and red flowered, are handsome trees of rather slow growth, but eventually attaining a large size. *Acer Plantanoides Aurea Marginata*, a healthy variety, with some of its leaves of a pure light yellow. It makes a charming contrast with the purple leaved trees. *Acer Platinus Leopoldi*, a beautiful maple, with conspicuously variegated red foliage, in striking contrast with the golden foliage of the last named.

Wier's Cut-leaved Maple, a variety of Silver Maple,

one of the most remarkable and handsome trees, with cut or dissected foliage.

Another beautiful small tree seldom seen is *Virgilia Lutea*, or Yellow Wood, one of the finest of American trees, resembling the Robineas, with long racemes of white, sweet scented flowers in June.

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe) is a small native tree, attaining a height of ten or twelve feet, with dark, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals. I know of no handsomer tree when in flower. Certainly very desirable on the lawn.

In contrast to the last named is the Judas tree, or Red Bud, a similarly small growing tree, covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

The Magnolias are all beautiful, very difficult to transplant successfully, and should be transplanted when quite small. When space does not admit having them all, I would select *Glaucia*, *Soulangiana*, *Macrophylla* and *Conspicua*.

Purple Beech (*Fagus Purpurea*).—This beautifully tinted tree is a sport from the common beech, found in a German forest, and is certainly one of the finest novelties among trees. In the Spring its young foliage and twigs have a bright copper color, approaching to crimson. The tree does not attain to great size, but the foliage is dense and glossy, and with its rare color it may be classed as one of the very best trees for even a small collection. In a small state in the shrubbery it has no equal, and as a standard growing on the grass, with its shapely head, which it quickly assumes, is striking and beautiful. And here allow me to say that deciduous trees with ornamental foliage are not sufficiently valued, as their merits deserve much more attention than they usually receive.

In striking contrast to the last named is the Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, the most beautiful birch in cultivation, combining elegance of form with delicate cut foliage, and its beautiful white bark makes it very effective in the Winter landscape.

Young's Weeping Birch is naturally a trailer, but when grafted on a stem five or six feet high it forms a beautiful pendulous head, and its slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground. A striking contrast to the neat habit of this weeping tree is the Weeping Larch, the most picturesque and grotesque tree I know of.

Among native trees the Scarlet Oak is of rapid growth and fine outline, and is remarkable in the Autumn for the brilliant scarlet of its leaves.

The White Weeping Birch is a very graceful tree, quite erect when young, but after being planted four or five years it assumes a beautiful drooping habit that renders it very effective in the landscape.

The Honey Locust (*Gleditschia Triacanthus*) is a very ornamental tree, having a semi-weeping habit, with finely cut leaves. As a standard, towering above other things, it shows to the best advantage. The shiny character of its growth is a distinctive feature, and when the sunshine strikes its long pendulous pods



Weeping Beech.



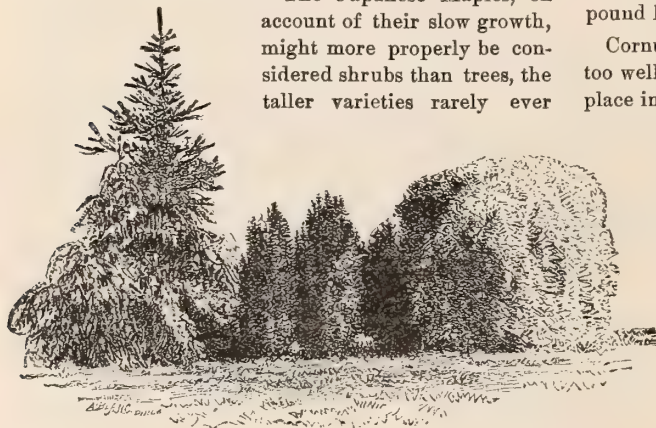
Japanese Maple.

of reddish brown, they light up the landscape in a very pleasing manner.

Liquidamber *Styraciflora* (Sweet Gum) shows at its best when growing by itself in a sunny spot, especially if backed up by green trees. In Autumn the leaves are a bright red tint, and remain so until hard freezing destroys their beauty. An occasional plant among the shrubs is effective in Autumn.

The Maiden Hair Tree (*Salisburia Adiantifolia*) grows freely in almost any soil, and with its fine shaped leaves of deep rich green is a very desirable tree. As it rarely attains a great size, may be used on quite a small lawn.

The Japanese Maples, on account of their slow growth, might more properly be considered shrubs than trees, the taller varieties rarely ever



Group of Evergreens.

attaining a height of over eight or ten feet, while some of the dwarfier sorts do not become more than two or three feet high in twenty years. They are remarkable for the beauty and the great diversity in shape and color of their leaves. No description can give any conception of the beauty of their lace-like foliage, of many lovely colors—purples, pinks, and even whites, delicately and richly combined with green. The heat of midsummer dulls the lovely tints, but the young growth in June and the decaying leaves in October show wonderful and lovely variations of color.

A native tree that one rarely sees, except in the wild state, is the common Wild Crab Apple, and there is no lovelier or sweeter Spring flower, with its masses of odorous pink buds and blossoms. Indeed, our woods and wilds furnish many fine flowering trees that could be well added to collections of common Poplars, Maples and Pines, usually so plentifully planted.

Aralia Spinosa is a wonderfully attractive low growing tree, seldom attaining a height of more than twenty feet; its trunk is thickly covered with strong spines; the foliage is extremely handsome; it produces immense panicles of white flowers in August, and is really tropical in appearance.

Betula Urticifolia is a weeping cut-leaf birch, deeply lacinated, and is quite handsome.

Catalpa Bungei.—This admirable tree, when better

known, will certainly be in great request—for lawns and all ornamental grounds a new and beautiful tree.

Of this same family *Catalpa Aurea* is a fine golden-leaved sort.

The Weeping *Sophora* is one of the finest of small pendulous trees. The foliage is *Acacia*-like, and of a remarkably soft and pleasing green, while the young branches are green and somewhat angular, so that in Winter the tree has a knotted and curious look.

Gymnoclodes Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree) is a small growing tree with extremely handsome foliage; each main leaf stalk bears from four to seven pairs of compound leaves; the leaflets are of bluish green.

Cornus Floridus.—The Common White Dog Wood is too well known to require a description, but is worthy a place in almost any collection.

Cornus Floridus Rubra, the Red Flowered Dog Wood, is a beautiful novelty, and should not be omitted in a selection of fine trees. The tree is very similar to the preceding, excepting that the flowers are bright pink.

The Hawthorns are beautiful low growing trees with pretty foliage, and producing myriads of flowers, which, with their bright foliage, form a handsome picture.

And if but little is known of the rarer deciduous trees, what shall we say of the Conifers, or Evergreens? One can count on the fingers of one hand the varieties that are commonly used, although there is here the greatest wealth

of variety, and some of such fine form and beautiful foliage as to be worthy of a place in the conservatory, and then they are, with their perennial verdure, so effective in the Winter landscape.

The *Andromeda Floribunda* is a charming dwarf evergreen shrub; it is difficult to propagate, and therefore scarce. The leaves resemble those of the Privet in size and form. Flowers produced in great profusion in May and June, in racemes well projected beyond the leaves. *Daphne Cneorum*, is an evergreen dwarf shrub or trailing plant of great beauty. The flowers are a bright pink color, and are freely produced in Spring, and again in September.

All are familiar with the Norway Spruce, which is so plentifully planted, but how many have seen the weeping form of it, with its graceful abandon, which is simply beautiful, and its peculiar and effective drooping habit?

Or how many have seen the weeping Hemlock, which is the choicest of evergreens, and makes a beautiful evergreen fountain?

Now, there are two grand evergreens that no collection should be without. One of these, *Parson's Silver Fir*, is shown in our illustrations. Everything about its appearance is solid, rich and picturesque, the masses being peculiarly interesting and attractive. The other is *Nordman's Fir*, and there is no finer evergreen than this, with its dark green massive foliage, silvery underneath.

A Talk About Roses.



tember we had plants fully three feet high, giving us an abundance of splendid blooms. It is a very strong grower and as free a bloomer as *La France*, which it resembles very much. The flowers are much larger and of a deeper pink color than this famous old variety. It will certainly become very popular; and while it embraces many of the features of *La France*, there is enough difference in the two sorts to make us wish to cultivate both. Amongst Tea, Hybrid Tea, Bourbon and Bengal Roses for bedding we find the following newer sorts very desirable, being good growers and abundant bloomers in the open ground: *The Bride*, *Countess de Frigneuse*, *Souvenir d'Elise Vardon*, *Meteor*, *Souvenir de Paul Neyron*, *Susanna Blanchett*, *American Beauty*, *Madame Etienne Luciole*, *Madame de Watteville*, *Papa Gontier*, *Grace Darling* and *Viscountess of Folkestone*.

Our Roses of all varieties gave great satisfaction this season, yielding larger flowers than usual and remaining longer in good condition, due, no doubt, to our cool, wet Summer and to the preparation of the beds. We dug the soil out of the entire beds to a depth of fifteen inches and filled in again, one part old manure from the cow stables, and one part soil, and the result was a wonderful growth and an abundance of fine flowers. We bordered these beds with Pansies, and although exposed to full sunshine, they did well until midsummer, when they seemed to have died away, but came up again in October, and have continued in splendid bloom until this time, November 20th.



EACH year brings us new Roses from many growers, and whilst nearly all of them have merit, there are but few of them that are superior to most of the grand old sorts. Many of them, however, are well worth a trial, and will

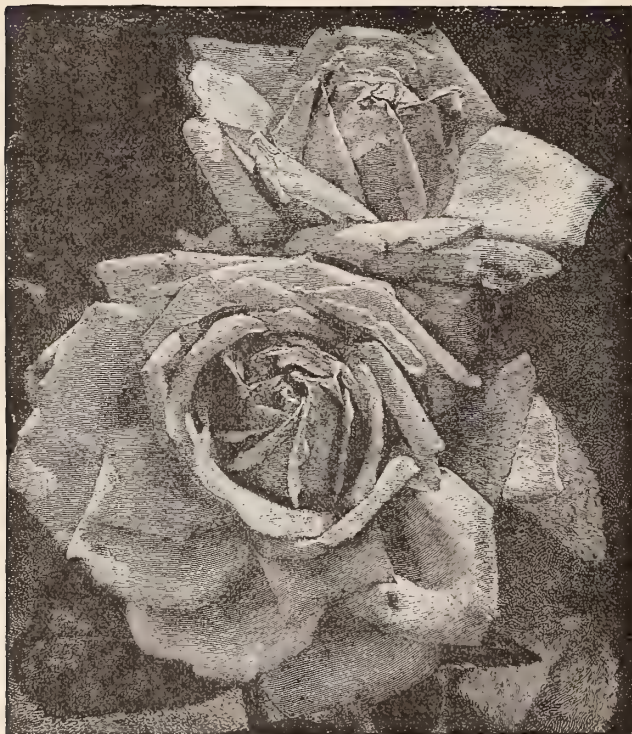
more than repay the cultivator for money and time bestowed upon them. *Grand Mogul* and *Silver Queen* have fully reached our expectations, both being very beautiful and prolific. We tested *Dinsmore* and found it a most valuable variety, and perhaps the most abundant bloomer of all the Hybrid Perpetuals. We last year mentioned that the *Duchess of Albany* would be sent out by Wm. Paul & Son, of England. We received one hundred plants from them about the middle of last June, and certainly it has proved with us all that they claimed for it. The plants were quite small and had suffered considerably by their long journey, but after a few days' nursing they commenced to grow rapidly, and by Sep-



Climbing Rose isolated in the Grass.

SUCCESS WITH HARDY ROSES.—

During the last few years the acquisitions made to the family of Roses have been so remarkable for their splendor, fragrance and free blooming qualities that it has added an increased impetus to the culture of the "Queen of Flowers."



We never had better success with Hybrid Perpetual Roses than during the past Summer and Autumn. One bed of Jacqueminots, containing about one hundred plants, gave us quantities of bloom daily, from June until the last of September, numerous other varieties doing equally as well, and many of the plants made a growth of six feet in length; no doubt this was owing to the cool and wet season and the abundance of manure used in the beds, and severe pruning back in early Spring.

Those who wish to have Roses constantly in bloom must tend and feed them well to bring them to perfection; a good, rich loamy soil rather close in texture, and old manure from the cow stable, is the best compost to plant them in. Supplying the plants liberally with water during the growing season is a matter of great importance. If they suffer from drought many of the leaves will fall and the plants lose their health and vigor.

We have selected a few of the most beautiful, prolific and luxuriant of growth from the immense list of varieties now in cultivation. The following we class among the best for attractive colors, beauty of foliage, fragrance and expansion of flowers:

Dinsmore is certainly the finest garden Rose ever introduced. Its blooming qualities are wonderful—flowers as free as most teas or everblooming roses. They are large, perfectly double and well formed. Its rich spicy fragrance is delightfully sweet; color a dazzling scarlet crimson. Being entirely hardy and blooming incessantly makes it one of the most satisfactory roses ever offered.

Mrs. John Laing.—A new Pink Hybrid Perpetual Rose, a seedling from Francois Michelin. The flowers are large, finely shaped and exceedingly fragrant; the growth is very vigorous, free from mildew, perfectly healthy in every respect. It commences to flower early, is remarkably profuse, and continues in bloom till late in Autumn.

Grand Mogul.—This splendid rose is a seedling from A. K. Williams, producing flowers of a deep and brilliant crimson, shaded with scarlet and black; they are large and full, of perfect symmetrical shape, and produced in great profusion; the growth is vigorous, and the foliage large and massive. It has been universally admired at all exhibitions in England where it has been shown, and it is destined, without doubt, to take a place in the first rank of varieties, as it is a grand decorative rose, and produces blooms of the highest excellence.

Silver Queen.—The flowers of this variety are silvery blush in color, shaded in the centre with very delicate rosy pink; very distinct and lovely. They are large and full, of beautifully cupped form, and produced in great abundance, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud; the growth is vigorous, foliage handsome, and the habit is unusually good, the flowers standing well above the foliage. This rose will be equally valuable both for forcing and garden purposes. We recommend it as one of the best light colored roses.

Queen of Queens.—Hybrid Perpetual; vigorous; pink, with blush edges, large and full, of perfect form, and a true perpetual flowering rose, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. A new style of flower among Hybrid Perpetual Roses, being a cross between a Hybrid Perpetual and the Maiden's Blush, distinct, equally good as a garden and exhibition rose, and decidedly the finest rose of its color. First-class certificate from the Royal Botanic Society.

Gloire Lyonnaise.—This new French rose is the nearest approach to yellow yet obtained in the Hybrid Perpetual class, and created quite a sensation among rosarians. Color, white, tinted with yellow; full and of good shape; habit, good; in form of flower and fragrance resembling a tea rose; quite distinct and entirely hardy.

Madame Gabriel Luizet.—This, although not a strictly new rose, is new enough to be comparatively

little known. It is one of the most beautiful roses in the world, and we give it this prominence that its merits may become fully known to our customers. The color

is entirely hardy. A vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Duke of Albany.—Vivid crimson when first opening, changing darker as the flowers expand, developing



General Jacqueminot (Jack).

is a most lovely shade of delicate silvery pink. The form is peculiarly graceful and makes it one of the most distinct of roses. It is entirely hardy.

Pride of Reigate.—Soft rosy carmine, distinctly striped with white; the flowers are of a very large size and fine form. It is a Hybrid Perpetual, and of course

a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full, of magnificent petal and grand effect; a vigorous grower and free Autumnal bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder.—This new Hybrid Perpetual is of vigorous growth and healthy foliage; flowers, large, full and well formed; cherry carmine in color. In wood,

foliage and form of flowers it resembles Alfred Colomb, but excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. A really splendid rose.

Brilliant.—This new Hybrid Perpetual is of but moderate size, but extremely brilliant in color; flower bright scarlet crimson; full petals; a vigorous and healthy grower.

Duchess of Bedford.—Dazzling light scarlet crimson, surpassing in brilliancy any one rose of its color; large, full, and of perfect globular shape; a vigorous grower, with very handsome foliage.



Moss Rose.

Pride of Waltham.—A lovely rose, producing flowers of a delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose, very clear and distinct. The flowers are very large and full, with petals of great substance. Habit and constitution good.

Clara Cochet.—Color, fine clear rose; flowers extra large, globular and full; very vigorous, and one of the most beautiful of its color.

Charles Dickens.—A most perfect Hybrid Perpetual; flowers, rose color, large and full; a most profuse bloomer, very hardy and free; a grand garden and bedding rose, and a very vigorous grower.

American Beauty.—This popular rose has become a great favorite with all who have seen its lovely rich rosy crimson and deliciously sweet scented flowers; it has proved itself to be the most valuable rose for outdoor culture yet introduced. It is truly everblooming, and of robust habit. We consider it one of the most profitable cut flower roses we have.

Florence Paul.—Bright scarlet crimson, shaded with rose; flowers large, full and compact; petals very evenly arranged and beautifully recurved, of good habit, and a fine garden rose.

Inigo Jones.—Dark rose shaded with purple; large, full and globular, of perfect form, free and hardy constitution; a good Autumnal bloomer.

Lord Bacon.—Deep crimson, illuminated with scarlet and shaded with velvety black. A very fine and showy rose, blooming abundantly till late in the season.

Jean Liabaud.—Crimson, shaded with black; centre illuminated with scarlet. The most brilliant of all Hybrid Perpetuals.

Xavier Olibo.—Dark velvety purple, shaded with amaranth; large and well formed. To see a few of these roses in bloom is to see a vision of splendor. One of the grandest dark roses known.

And now we would say to all who love the Rose that if there be any in the above list that does not already adorn your garden, we would earnestly advise you to repair the omission.

We desire to call special attention to the Japanese Rugosa Roses, which are of the easiest culture and cannot be too highly recommended. They are almost strangers in this country, but when known are very popular, on account of their beautiful large single white and crimson flowers and their showy scarlet fruit which contrasts beautifully with the handsome glossy green of their luxuriant and abundant foliage. They have many good qualities to recommend them, being of the hardiest constitution. They are entirely free from mildew, disease or the attacks of insects, and will do well in any part of the country and in almost any soil, continuing to produce their large clusters of fragrant

flowers throughout the entire Summer, rendering them one of the most desirable plants for the embellishment of the lawn, flower garden or shrubbery.

The Climbing or Pillar Roses must not be neglected, for they add much to the beauty of our gardens and homes. When properly placed they are extremely beautiful. They may be trained to pillars, arches, or on a trellis, at the back of well arranged masses of hardy plants or low growing shrubs where they will produce a most charming and picturesque effect. They may also be used for covering and transforming an unsightly fence into an object of beauty, or may be planted in



Fence covered with Roses.

groups in some neglected spot where the grass is not mowed, where they will scramble through and over each other, forming mounds that at certain seasons will be a mass of bloom and a pretty object at all times. For these purposes we recommend Ayrshire, Prairie and Multiflora Roses. Those best suited for making screens or hedges are Multiflora Rosa, a clean, strong grower and profuse bloomer. Mad. Plantier, with her abundant clusters of pure white flowers, is one of the prettiest hedge roses, and the Sweet Brier and Rose, Multiflora Alba, with their single pink and white blossom produced in corymbs, are very attractive and beautiful.

There are others which are old favorites—the Moss roses of all colors, with their beautiful buds covered with small spines which we call moss, and the poet happily expresses it “a veil of moss,” granted by the angel of the flowers in answer to the petition of the rose for the bestowal of an additional grace.

The French Damask, Hybrid Chinas, Austrian and Dog Roses are highly effective in the garden landscape, and where space will admit of, their use should not be neglected.

Preparation of the Soil.—One of the essential conditions to success with roses is the proper preparation

of the soil. If the soil is a good loamy one and the bed or border is naturally drained, there will be very little preparing to do more than digging in some thoroughly well rotted manure, giving preference to that from the cow stable; or if the soil is light and sandy, some clay should be added and an increased quantity of manure dug in and well mixed. When the soil is very heavy and wet, draining will be necessary. This can be accomplished by digging the earth out of the bed to a depth of two feet and spreading over the bottom broken bricks or stone to a depth of ten inches, and spreading over this some coarse sand, gravel or charcoal. Some well rotted manure should be mixed with the soil taken out, and sufficient of this mixture replaced to bring the soil of the bed two or three inches above the surrounding surface, to allow for settling.

In selecting a spot for roses, care should be taken to keep them far enough from trees, so that the roots of the latter will not reach the soil of the rose bed, for it must be understood that roses require all the nourishment the soil affords. In planting, they should be placed about two feet apart, and those marked vigorous should be planted in the centre of the bed, the others distributed around them, thus forming a compact and regular outline at once symmetrical and beautiful.

Plant dormant plants in November, or pot grown ones in the Spring; the latter, I think, are more preferable, and in the following Summer promote all possible growth by thorough cultivation.

Pruning should be done early in the Spring; the exact time depends very much on the season, whether it be late



Papa Gontier.

or early. The object of pruning is to invigorate the growth of the plants. The strong and robust kinds require but little pruning, while the less vigorous should be cut back severely, leaving only the strongest shoots, which will induce them to make a clean healthy growth. Some of the Hybrid Perpetuals, when pruned a little after the June blooming, induce a succession of bloom in the Autumn. This pruning should consist in cutting out weak old shoots and shortening the stronger ones, leaving plenty of strong buds.

Every Autumn a mulching of five or six inches of cow manure should be placed on the beds; this will serve to protect the roses from injury in the Winter and will materially enrich the soil. In the Spring as much of this manure as possible should be dug into the ground. Any rough residue can be raked up and carried away. For the Winter protection of teas, hybrid teas and other half hardy roses, they should be bent down to the ground and nicely covered with forest leaves and some evergreen branches thrown over them, so that the leaves may not be blown away.

Insects and Diseases.—Roses that are in perfect health and vigor are not nearly so liable to be attacked by insects as plants that have been neglected and are stunted; and as for remedies, prevention is better than cure. One best way of prevention is the free use of clear water by syringing the plants daily. For this purpose a powerful garden syringe should be used, or, in suburban gardens, where the city water is used, the hose will do. The water should be thrown onto the plants with as great force as possible, and care taken that the water strikes the under side of the foliage as well as the upper.

The *Aphis*, or Green Fly, is well known by all rose growers. It is a small green louse, about an eighth of an inch long. They are very prolific in breeding, and if left undisturbed for a few days will literally cover the young growth on which they feed. They are easily destroyed with a solution made by steeping tobacco stems in boiling water. This should be applied freely with a whisp broom to the affected plants. Whale oil soap, dissolved in water, will answer the same purpose.

The *Slug* is another insect that injures our roses to a serious extent. It is not more than from one-half to three-fourths of an inch long, but can do more mischief in a given time than any other pest that infests them. It is almost transparent and covered with a mucous, or slime, as snails are, and may be instantly destroyed by dusting any fine dry dust over the leaves of the plants. We have always used road dust, it being the most convenient, and in five minutes after the dust covered the insect it was dead. The first rain removes the dust from the plants, or it may be washed off by a copious sprinkling of water.

Mildew.—This is a fungous disease caused by sudden atmospheric changes and by long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot. One of these should be applied as soon as the disease makes its appearance. The foliage should be sprinkled with water before applying the substance, or it can be put on early in the morning when the plants are wet with dew.



The Wild Garden.



CERTAINLY the term Wild Garden is not properly understood by many. Some persons we

have met imagine that they have produced a Wild Garden when they have sown the seeds of annuals promiscuously. Another thinks it means allowing a garden to run wild, and another that it is a wilderness. None of these are correct, and such gardens do not attract us. What it does mean is correctly defined by Mr. Robinson, who says it is best explained, "by Winter Aconite flowering under a grove of naked trees in February; by the snowflake growing abundantly in meadows by the Thames side; by the perennial Lupine dyeing an islet with its purple on a

Scotch river; and by the Apennine Anemone staining an English wood blue, before the blooming of our Blue Bells. Multiply these instances a thousandfold, illustrated by many different types of plants and hardy climbers, from countries as cold or colder than our own, and one may get a just idea of the Wild

Garden. My object in *The Wild Garden* is to show how we may have more of the varied beauties of hardy flowers than the most ardent ad-

miration of the old style of gardening ever dreams of, by naturalizing innumerable beautiful natives of many regions of the earth in our woods and copses, rougher places of the pleasure grounds, and in unoccupied places in almost every kind of garden."

This gives us the correct idea of the Wild Garden from a gentleman of acknowledged taste and ability, who was the first to call attention to the beautiful scenes where hardy plants grow naturally among trees and shrubs without artificial training.

The most attractive places in our nurseries is where the trees have been dug from the nursery rows, year after year, until the remaining ones were in a measure neglected, where Honeysuckles, Wisteria, Ampelopsis and Celastrus Scandens, which grow near them, have reached and run wild over them, forming most graceful wreaths and festoons, a thousandfold more beautiful than in any form we can give them by the most careful training. Then add to this the various hardy plants that may be grown in such places without care and which will year after year lend additional charms by their fine foliage and flowers. The beauty of the Golden Honeysuckle with its bright reticulated foliage, forming mounds on the ground, and in other spots intermingling with Hall's Honeysuckle, and together climbing over a tree, the golden reticulated





Narcissus in Wild Garden.

foliage of one, and the bright green foliage and white flowers of the other, forming a fascinating picture which we can enjoy to the fullest extent but cannot describe. Any one would be drawn to this place by the odor of the flowers which would reach them a long way off, and by the singing of the birds who enjoy such places above all others, where one may find their nests by the dozen hidden among the foliage of the vines on the trees.



I have noticed that cultivated people greatly enjoy rambling through such places for hours, when they tire exceedingly of a few minutes walk through some of our city parks, where every tree must assume an exact form, and where the climbing and trailing vines are horribly crucified on wall or trellis.

A Wild Garden can be made in a variety of places, on the edge of a wood, on the banks or slopes, in ravines, and any out of the way place where the ground is broken or uneven, such places as are neglected, and which are an eye-sore to the lover of trim gardens only; such a place can be made a delightful resort, and when made will require but little care thereafter. The Wild Garden can also be made very attractive on perfectly level ground where the grounds are at all extensive, on a large lawn or many other places.

We will mention a few of the most durable vigorous plants and vines for the Wild Garden, for suitable plants are almost innumerable. In rather open places we can plant *Digitalis*, *Funkias*, *Heracleum*, *Helianthus*, *Rud-*

beckia, the common Lilies, *Narcissi*, *Anemone*, *Irises*, *Columbines*, *Evening Primrose*, *Forget-me-not*, *Delphiniums*, *Acanthus*, *Gunnera*, *Pæonia*, *Oriental Poppies*, *Galega*, *Ferula Communis*, *Yuccas*, *Rheum*, and *Spiræa Palmata*.

For Shady and Half Shady Bare Places.—*Trilliums*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, *Helianthemum* (Sun Rose), May Apple, Lily of the Valley, Dog's Tooth Violet, *Viola Cornuta*, *Helleborus Niger*, (Christmas Rose), native Ferns, and very many other shade loving subjects which will suggest themselves.

Trees on which to Grow Vines.—We have found the *Arbor Vitæ* about the best for this purpose. Next we mention Norway Spruce and Hawthorn, though many others will answer the purpose. One great advantage in using evergreens is that the vines cover them so that the tops of the tree branches are seldom seen, while most of the deciduous trees grow rapidly and the young branches shoot quite a distance above the vines; the Hawthorn, however, forms a beautiful round head and consequently is a good subject. We have a few wild Hawthorns in our nurseries which grew there spontaneously, that have never been touched by the hand of the gardener, and we have nothing on the place more beautiful. The branches are so close that a small bird can scarcely go through them, and from early Spring until Fall they present a mass of glossy bright green foliage from the ground to the top of the bush. They are about ten feet high, and fully as much in diameter.

Drapery for Trees and Bushes.—For this purpose all of the Honeysuckles are desirable, *Aurea Reticulata* and



White Lilies Naturalized.



Arundo Donax.

*Trilliums in the Wild Garden.*

Hall's Japan being the very best. With Ampelopsis Virginica, Single Roses, the Ayrshires are the best, for the vines are very small and graceful and grow very rapidly. I have seen Dundee Rambler and Bennett's Seedling run thirty feet in a single season, and not only one or two shoots, but dozens of them; the large Bind-weed (*Calyistegia Dahurica*), Everlasting Peas, Clematis, Aristolochia Sypho, Wisteria, Passiflora, and the many vines which die down like the grass. The grass will cover them like a mantle, keeping them safe and warm until Spring again calls them forth, when, remembering their old friends, the bushes, stumps, rocks and hillocks, they rush after them with renewed ardor, as eager to reach them as are we to meet kind friends of other days.

This climbing vegetation may be trained and tortured into forms in gardens, but never will its beauty be seen until we entrust to it the garlanding of shrub and copse, or hedgerows, fringes of dwarf plantations, or groups of shrubs and trees. All to be done is to put in a few plants of any desired kind, and leave them alone, adapting the kind to the position. The large flesh-colored Bind-weed, for example, would be best in rough places, out of the pale of the pleasure ground or garden, so that its roots would not spread where they could do harm, while a delicate Clematis might be placed beneath the choicest specimen of Conifer, and allowed to paint its rich green with fair flowers. In nature we frequently see a Honey-suckle clambering up through an old Hawthorn tree and then struggling with it as to which should produce the greatest profusion of blossoms—but in gardens not yet. Some say that this cannot be done in gardens, but it can be done infinitely better in gardens than it ever has been done in nature, because for gardens we can select

plants from many countries. We can effect contrasts in which nature is poor, in any one place, in consequence of the comparatively few that naturally inhabit one spot of ground. People seldom remember that "the art itself is nature;" and foolish old laws laid down by landscape gardeners are yet fertile in perpetuating the notion that a garden is a "work of art, and therefore we must not attempt in it to imitate nature."



The Wild Garden offers opportunities for improving a great many places that we did not know how to dispose of and that have marred the appearance of the whole place. With the Wild Garden they are susceptible of being the most delightful parts of the grounds, and afford places for many plants which will be much more



Lily of the Valley.

at home in them and give far better results than when planted in any borders or beds we could prepare for them. Any plant or bulb that will flourish in the grass is much more attractive in such places than when grown in neatly kept beds or borders.

Grouping.—In this style of gardening it is highly important that the various plants be set in groups, for the effect is entirely lost if the plants are dotted about indiscriminately. We should have here a group of Trilliums, and there a group of *Sanguinaria*, yonder a group of May Apple, and on this bank a bed of Dog's Tooth Violet, and so all the way through, little separate families nestling together under the trees or in open places, somewhat apart from other groups.

Here I will quote from a letter written by Mr. Falconer to Mr. Robinson: "I go into the woods in the Spring time, and find them carpeted with Dog's Tooth Violets, Wood Anemones, blue and purple Hepaticas, Spring Beauty, Trilliums, Bloodroot, Star Flowers, False Solomon's Seal, Gold Thread Trailing Arbutus, Wild Ginger, *Dicentra Cucularia*, and a host of other pretty little flowers, all bright and gay, arising from their bed of decaying herbage and tree leaves, and many of them are in perfection too, before a tree has spread a leaf; and thus they glow and revel in their cosy bed, fed and sheltered by their tree friends. When their petals drop and their leaves are mature, the trees expand their leafy canopy and save the little nurslings from the torture of a scorching sun. And early as the earliest too, the outskirts of the woods and meadows with hosts of Violets are painted blue and white, and speckled everywhere with Bluets, or little Innocents, as the children call them. Woodsias, tiny Aspleniums, and other Ferns are unfolding their fronds along the chinks among the

stones; the common Polypody is reaching over blocks and boulders, and even the exposed rocks, with their rough and Lichen-bearded faces, are aglow in vernal pride. Every nook and cranny among them, and little mat of earth upon them are checkered with the flowery print of the Canada Columbine, the Virginia Saxifrage, and the glaucous *Corydalis*. Add then such plants as Winter Aconite, Apennine Anemone, creeping Forget-me-not, and the like, together with a few of the most suitable kinds of the host of bulbous ornamental plants which we now possess, and our shrubby carpets may be replete with garden jewels." It is now generally conceded that shrubs thrive better in beds whose surface is undisturbed than where it is annually loosened by digging or pointing. This, coupled with a yearly top dressing of decayed leaf soil or light rich vegetable heap compost, is equally beneficial for the shrubs and their carpet.

Brookside and Bogs.—Most persons are fond of water and the varieties of plants that flourish in or beside it, but nearly all seem to give the preference to ponds or lakes, and these when partially concealed by trees and shrubs with the great variety of fine plants which grow with such delightful abandon in or about them, are very attractive indeed, and where they exist naturally should be utilized for Wild Gardens, if there is a continuous supply of water passing in and through them. Where this is not the case the water becomes stagnant, and is soon covered with a green slime, which renders them anything but attractive, to say nothing of their tendency to engender disease. Little runs, brooks or creeks, on the other hand, are never unsightly or un-



wholesome and no matter how small the running stream may be, it is always attractive, and susceptible of being made the most fascinating Wild Garden.

The margins of such a stream meandering through woody glade, meadow, or between hills, offers opportunities to the lover of hardy flowers, that few other situ-

its development year after year, many of the plants showing their lovely flowers among and over the grass before the trees begin to take on their leafy covering; and at all seasons of the year there is something here to be admired and thought about until the snows of Winter hide the plants from view; and

even then when the trees, vines and shrubs are covered with snow or ice, they produce scenes of beauty that we would travel some distance to see.

In early Spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the little plants unobtrusively but firmly push their way up through the earth, leaves and grass, and continue all through the Summer and Autumn right up to Winter's door to show their bright and beautiful faces, the features of which are ever varying as the seasons pass along. At all times they are attractive and refreshing to the passer-by.

Thinking of the many pleasures we who live in the suburbs or country have, we commiserate many of the dwellers in cities who are shut in excepting on rare occasions, usually the hottest time in Summer, when all nature seems weary, they

get out for a few days, too tired to enjoy even that which is enjoyable at this season.

Spring, early Summer and Autumn are the seasons when all nature assumes her most lovely features. In these seasons we are fascinated and delighted in wandering through garden and forest, forgetting for the time that there is anything in this beautiful world to cause trouble or sorrow.



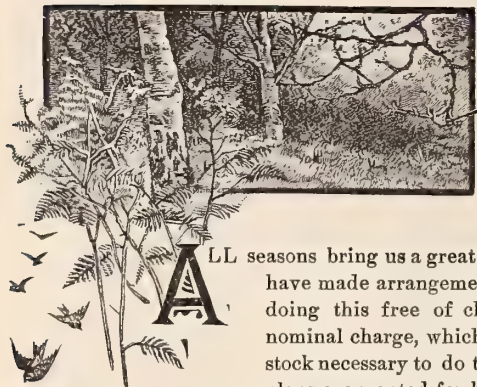
Anemone Japonica Alba (Wind-flower) in the Wild Garden.

ations can rival. For such places many persons have used only water and bog plants, and these should be used, but the margin and banks should be planted with hardy plants, and trees and shrubs in groups at intervals, making it a Wild Garden in fact. The plants used here should be such as grow freely among grass and take care of themselves, groups of free hardy things, different in each place as one passed along would be best. Day Lilies, Phloxes which love moisture; Irises, especially the German sorts, Gunnera, Asters, Liliun Superbum, the tall Campanulas, Everlasting Peas, Galega, Yuccas, Tritoma Uvaria, and many other plants, that would flourish here. And if the water runs between steep banks, what a splendid opportunity for naturalizing on the banks so many of our native plants, as well as those from other countries as cold as our own, Sanguinaria (Blood Root), Trilliums, Dicentra Cucularia (Dutchman's Breeches), Cypripedium Spectabile, Erythronium (Dog's Tooth Violet), Native Ferns, Lily of the Valley, and many other handsome things that will flourish here. The trees covered with vines here and there will furnish ample shade for the plants which put on all of their loveliness when partially screened from our burning sun.

We might write a large book about this style of gardening and the many fine plants which can be used in decorating such gardens, and yet fail to convey a correct idea of the beauty of such places or the pleasure the planter would experience in making it and watching



Plans and Estimates Furnished.



ALL seasons bring us a great many applications for plans, and we have made arrangements for supplying them. We purpose doing this free of charge for our customers, but make a nominal charge, which is afterwards credited on the bill if stock necessary to do the planting is purchased from us. If plans are wanted for beds and borders, all that is necessary is to send the desired sizes and a description of the location they are to occupy. If it is desired that we locate the beds, groups or borders, a plat of the grounds, drawn to scale, should be sent. The location of all buildings, walks, trees, shrubbery, etc., should be carefully indicated. For large grounds, where extensive planting and improvements are required, a personal visit would be necessary, and this can be arranged for by correspondence.

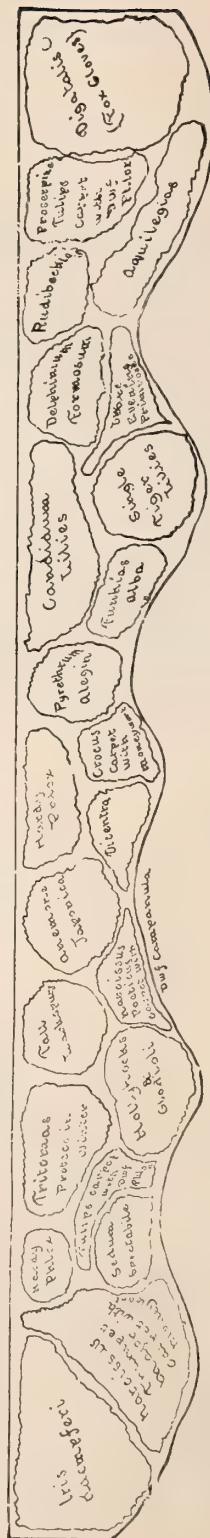
The Making of a Hardy Border.

On this and the following page we give plans which are intended to be suggestive of the manner of arranging hardy plants. In some instances these plans can be used as they are given, but the majority of places will require special plans made for them.

The size and location of the border depends upon the taste and opportunities of the individual. Along the face of a vegetable garden, or on both sides of a walk running through it are desirable locations, and the high culture necessary to raise good vegetables will be of benefit to the plants. If back of such a border a rustic trellis is made and covered with flowering climbers, such as Clematis, Honeysuckles and Everlasting Peas, the effect will be greatly enhanced. Along a fence is another good location for a hardy border, and the fence will serve the purpose of trellis for hardy vines. Along the face of a shrubbery is a most effective place for hardy border, and among the shrubs may be planted the taller growing Lilies and Perennials with beautiful effect; and when it is not possible or desirable to make a border on the face of a shrubbery, the recesses usually there could be most charmingly filled with Narcissus and many beautiful low-growing Perennials. We give a plan for a hardy border which will give a general idea of the proper mode of planting. The width of this border is six to nine feet, and is made with an irregular front to face the lawn. Of course, the border must be made to suit the location, and can be from three to twelve feet in width, or even wider. We are prepared to make plans for borders of any description, and will do so for a nominal charge, which is returned if stock necessary to plant them is purchased from us.

The principal things to be remembered in planting a hardy border are as follows:

- 1st. Group each variety of flowers by itself.
- 2d. Surround all tall growing plants by low ones, that they may stand out boldly and effectively.
- 3d. Plant to obtain as long and as continuous a season of bloom as possible, extending from early Spring until late Fall.
- 4th. Use the Spring flowering bulbs very freely, as they bloom at a time when flowers have their greatest charm, and the same soil can be occupied with plants that bloom at a different season.

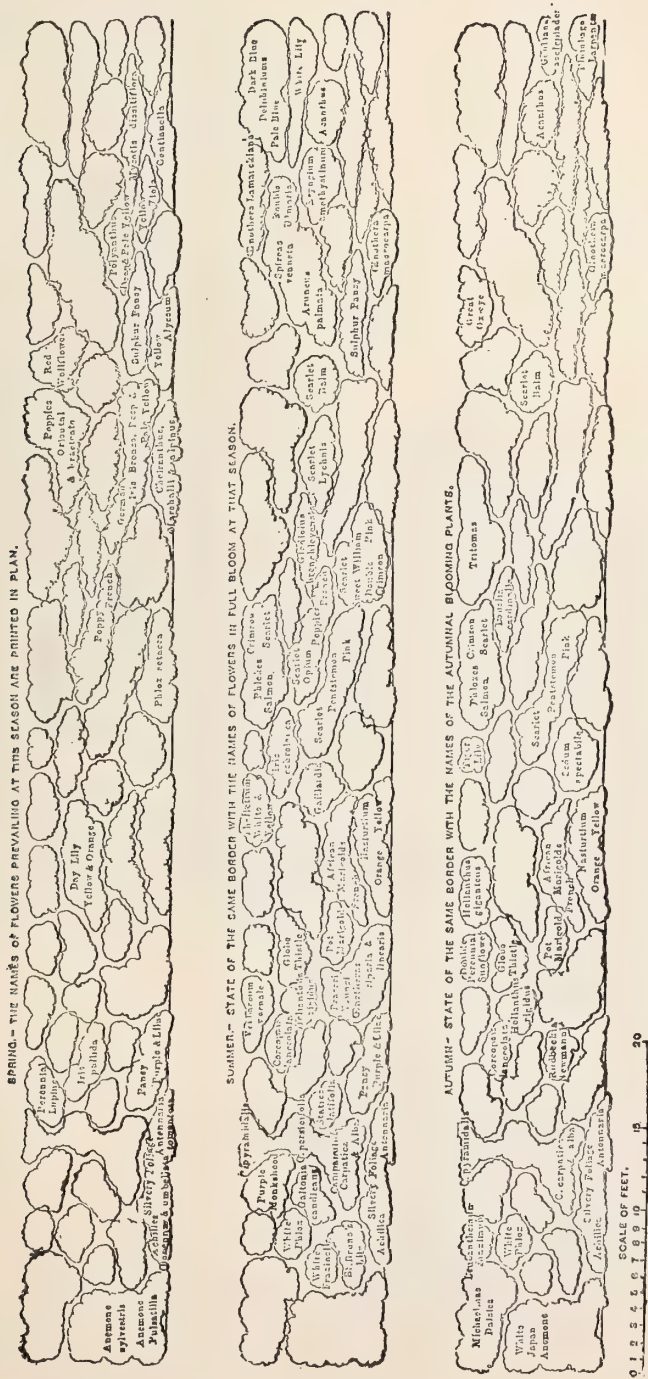


Plan for Hardy Border, with Irregular Front, to face the Lawn.

This border is suitable to be planted along wall, fence or face of shrubbery. If placed in a position to have a fence or trellis back of it, its beauty will be greatly enhanced by covering them with Clematis, Honeysuckles, etc. This plan is drawn to a scale of nine feet to the inch.

5th. Plant so as to leave no bare ground, and keep thoroughly well weeded. This is very important, for a hardy border never will be a complete success unless kept entirely free from weeds.

About every second year many of the plants should be taken up and divided, and a portion of them removed to other parts of the ground. The Fall is the proper time for doing this.



Plan of Hardy Border, showing the method by which a show of bloom is maintained at all seasons.

In addition to what is shown in the plan, a great variety of Spring flowering bulbs could be planted in such a border.



Hardy Daisies.

The Best and Most Easily Grown Lilies.



- Elegans (Thumburgianum) Atrosanguineum.** Rich blood crimson, spotted with black. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Elegans Citrinum.** Dwarf, with beautiful yellow flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Elegans Grandiflorum.** One of the finest of this species. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Excelsum.** A beautiful lily, of a delicate light buff color. 60 cents each.
- Harrisii.** (*Bermuda Easter Lily*.) This lily is remarkable for its free flowering qualities, as well as for its great beauty. Not hardy, unless well protected. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Japonicum Longiflorum.** White, trumpet shaped, five inches long. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Martagon.** (*Turk's Cap Lily*.) Various colors, mixed. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.
- Pomponium Verum.** A new variety, totally distinct from the lily usually sold under this name. Fiery scarlet flowers, not unlike the old scarlet Martagon, but far more graceful. A most beautiful lily. 75 cents each; \$8 per dozen.
- Pulchellum.** A distinct and very fine lily, of easy culture. 40 cents each.

THE Lily has long been celebrated for its rare and chaste beauty. No plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possess so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delightful fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants, and no herbaceous border, however select, should be without a few of its best sorts. With a well selected collection, Liliums may be had in bloom from June to October. They should be planted in the Fall, from October 1st, as long as the soil can be worked; and in Spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, until the 15th of May; the earlier the better. If Lilies are to be sent by mail, add 50 cents per dozen for postage.

Auratum. The magnificent Japan Lily. We have secured a few extra large specimen bulbs. 75 cents each; \$8 per dozen.

Auratum. Extra quality. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$20 per \$100.

Auratum. Regular size, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

Brownii. A magnificent variety, with fine, large foliage; flowers very large, fine white inside, purple outside; the stamens a rich chocolate, and form a distinct feature in this species. \$1.50 each.

Canadense. Our bell shaped native Lily. We can furnish two varieties, a red and a yellow. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Candidum. Pure white. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen. Can furnish in August and September at \$6 per 100.

Chalcedonicum. (*Turk's Cap*.) Intensely bright scarlet flowers. 60 cents each.

Dalmaticum. (*Turk's Cap*.) Dark purple, nearly black, flowers. A remarkable lily. \$1 each.

Speciosum Album. Pure white and very fragrant. 40 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

Speciosum Album Præcox. Color pure white, with a slight rose tint on end of petals. Very lovely. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Speciosum Melpomene. A magnificent variety; deep crimson, with blood colored spots. 75 cents each.

Speciosum Roseum or Rubrum. White and rose. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

Superbum. The finest native lily, often bearing at one time from twenty-five to fifty of its beautiful yellowish red flowers. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Tenuifolium. We cannot speak too highly in praise of this most graceful, brilliant, scarlet lily. It should be planted largely in every collection. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Tigrinum. The well known single Tiger Lily. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Tigrinum Flore Pleno. The double Tiger Lily. A splendid sort. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tigrinum Splendens. A splendid sort, of vigorous growth, giving a quantity of large, shining, pointed, scarlet blooms. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

NOTE.—The best of our Lilies are not grown in sufficient numbers in this country to supply the demand, and we are compelled to import them largely from Japan. This accounts for the delay purchasers at times experience when ordering them. An order for them sent to Japan in June last, for the bulbs to be delivered to us October first, was not filled, or the bulbs did not reach us, until November twentieth.

SPECIAL OFFERS

-OF-

VALUABLE AND WELL GROWN PLANTS.

B. A. ELLIOTT CO.

54 SIXTH STREET, - - - PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who are satisfied with the small plants offered cheap by florists, and which are usually sent by mail post paid, we wish to say that we are fully prepared to compete with them, and will send these plants by mail free.

SMALL ROSES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Purchaser's selection, 12½ cents each; 10 for \$1; or by express, 12 for \$1.

Catherine Mermet, The Bride,	Mad. Cusin,	Souv. d'un Ami,	White Bon Silene,
Sunset,	Papa Gontier,	Countess de la Barth,	Isabella Sprunt,
Perle des Jardins,	Mad. de Wattville,	Scarlet Queen,	Cels Multiflora,
La France,	Grace Darling,	Cornelia Cook,	Letty Coles.
Polyanthus Roses, Saffrano,	Mad. Falcot,	Mad. Lombard,	

The following varieties at 25 cents each; four for \$1; or by express, 5 for \$1:

Souvenir de Eliza Vardon,	Puritan,	Mrs. John Laing,	Countess Frigneuse,
Viscountess Folkestone,		Meteor,	Luciole.

Any five of the following for \$1; or by express, 6 for \$1:

American Beauty,	Baroness Rothschild,	Magna Charta,	Anna de Diesbach,
Wm. Francis Bennett,	Pierre Guillot,	Beauties of Stapleford,	Lady Mary Fitzwilliam,
	Antoine Mermet,	Susanna Blanchett.	

Also, we offer 14 distinct varieties of TEA ROSES, our selection of varieties, for \$1; or by express, 17 for \$1.

FOR PLANTING AT THE SOUTH,

We recommend the following, at 10 cents each:

Marechal Niel,	Gloire de Dijon,	Reine Henriette,	James Sprunt,	La Marque,
	Wm. Allen Richardson,	Lady Emily Peel.		

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS

Will be sent by express on receipt of price, express charges to be paid by purchasers. They can also be sent by mail if the amount indicated is added for postage, but we earnestly advise our customers to have their plants sent by express, as plants sent by mail rarely grow well or give satisfaction. AT THESE LOW PRICES POSITIVELY NO CHANGES WILL BE ALLOWED IN THE COLLECTIONS WHATEVER. If the new edition of our book, *A Few Flowers Worthy of General Culture*, has not already been received, the ordering of one or more of these collections will secure a copy. Only the best quality of plants and bulbs are put in these collections; they are large and strong, such as we use for filling orders from our regular catalogue, and not to be compared with the little weaklings offered in cheap collections.

Collection A.

Catalogue Price.

1 Puritan, first size.....	\$1 00	For \$2.00.
1 Clematis Jackmanii.....	75	
12 varieties Chrysanthemums.....	1 00	Postage 25c.
1 New Tea Rose, Susanna Blanchett.	25	

Collection B.

1 American Beauty, first size.....	\$ 50	For \$2.00.
1 Clematis, large flowered variety.....	75	
6 varieties finest Chrysanthemums.....	75	Postage 25c.
1 Tea Rose, Md. de Watteville.....	35	
1 Rose, Reine Marie Henriette.....	50	

Collection C.

5 Best Everblooming Roses.....	\$ 75	For \$2.00.
1 American Beauty Rose.....	50	
1 Wm. F. Bennett ".....	35	Postage 25c.
1 The Bride ".....	25	
1 Papa Gontier ".....	35	
1 Souvenir de Eliza Vardon.....	50	

Collection D.

Catalogue Price.

1 Puritan.....	\$ 50	For \$2.00.
1 American Beauty Rose.....	50	
1 The Bride ".....	25	Postage 25c.
1 Papa Gontier ".....	35	
2 J. J. Harrison Carnations.....	1 00	
2 Portia ".....		
2 Chas. J. Clarke ".....		
2 B. A. Elliott ".....		

Collection E.

1 American Beauty Rose, first size.....	\$ 75	For \$2.50.
3 Oriental Poppies (Hardy).....	75	
6 Finest varieties Chrysanthemums.....	75	Postage 50c.
3 Auratum Lilies.....	75	
1 German Iris.....	20	
2 Double Hollyhocks.....	50	

Collection F.

1 American Beauty Rose.....	\$ 50	For \$2.50.
1 The Bride ".....	25	
1 Large flowered Clematis.....	75	Postage 50c.
6 Varieties New Carnations.....	75	
6 Finest varieties Chrysanthemums.....	75	
1 Musa Ensete.....	50	

SPECIAL OFFER OF COLLECTIONS.—Continued.

Collection G.

Catalogue Price.

1 Puritan Rose, first size.....	\$1 00	For \$2.50.
1 Large La France Rose.....	50	
1 Large Jacqueminot Rose.....	50	Postage 50c.
6 Hollyhocks, in 6 varieties.....	1 00	
3 Iris Kämpferii.....	60	

Collection H.

6 Hardy Phlox, in 6 varieties.....	\$ 75	
6 Hollyhocks.....	1 00	For \$3.00.
3 Iris Kämpferii.....	60	
3 German Iris.....	50	Postage 50c.
6 Hardy Plants, in 6 varieties.....	1 00	
1 Tritoma Uvaria.....	25	

Collection I.

6 Best Everblooming Roses.....	\$1 00	
2 Fairy Roses, two varieties.....	50	
1 Dahlia Camellæflora.....	25	For \$3.00.
1 Delphinium Formosum.....	25	
3 Auratum Lilies.....	75	Postage 50c.
3 Double Tiger Lilies.....	75	
3 German Iris.....	40	
1 Musa Ensete.....	50	

Collection J.

1 American Beauty Rose, first size.....	\$ 50	
1 General Jacqueminot.....	50	
1 Paul Neyron Rose.....	50	For \$3.00.
1 La France.....	50	
1 Magna Charta Rose.....	50	Postage 50c.
1 Clematis, Duchess of Teck.....	1 00	
1 Anna de Diesbach.....	50	

Collection K.

1 American Beauty Rose, first size.....	\$ 75	
1 The Bride.....	25	
1 Papa Gontier.....	35	
1 Mad. Cusin.....	35	For \$3.00.
1 Grace Darling.....	35	
1 Hyacinthus Candicans.....	25	Postage 50c.
3 Aquil gias, three varieties.....	50	
3 New Carnations.....	50	
1 Musa Ensete.....	50	
3 Hardy Chrysanthemums.....	45	

Collection L.

6 Hardy Phloxes, in six varieties.....	\$ 75	
6 Hollyhocks.....	1 00	
3 Iris Kämpferii.....	60	
3 German Iris.....	50	For \$4.00.
6 Hardy Plants, in six varieties.....	1 00	
2 Hardy Yellow Chrysanthemums.....	30	Postage 75c.
2 Hardy White Chrysanthemums.....	30	
1 Tritoma Uvaria.....	25	
3 Aquilegias, three varieties.....	60	
1 Digitalis.....	40	
1 Musa Ensete.....	50	

Collection M.

1 American Beauty Rose, first size.....	\$ 75	
1 Clematis, Jackmani.....	75	
3 New Carnations.....	60	
2 Album Lilies.....	80	
2 Auratum Lilies.....	50	For \$4.00.
2 Dahlias Camellæflora.....	50	
1 Hardy Yellow Chrysanthemum.....	15	Postage 75c.
1 Hardy White Chrysanthemum.....	15	
2 Iris Kämpferii.....	40	
1 Delphinium Formosum.....	25	
1 Asparagus Tenuissimus.....	25	
1 Rose, Her Majesty.....	75	

Collection N.

1 Duchess of Albany Rose.....	\$2 00	
1 Rose, American Beauty, first size.....	75	
1 " The Bride.....	50	
1 " Papa Gontier.....	50	
6 New Carnations, in six varieties.....	1 00	For \$5.00.
6 Finest Chrysanthemums.....	1 00	
1 Musa Ensete.....	50	Postage 85c.
4 Hardy Phloxes.....	50	
1 Lady Mary Fitzwilliam.....	75	
1 Puritan.....	1 00	
1 Reine Marie Henriette.....	50	

Collection O.

1 American Beauty.....	\$ 75	
1 New Rose, Her Majesty, first size.....	1 00	
1 " Md. de Watteville.....	25	
12 Finest Hardy Plants, in 12 varieties.....	2 50	For \$5.00.
3 Auratum Lilies.....	75	
6 New Carnations, in six varieties.....	1 00	Postage 85c.
1 Oriental Poppy.....	25	
2 Iris Kämpferii.....	40	
2 German Iris.....	40	
1 Etoile de Lyon Rose.....	25	
1 Countess de la Barth Rose.....	25	

Collection P.

Catalogue Price.

1 Duchess of Albany Rose.....	\$2 00	
1 American Beauty.....	75	
1 The Bride.....	25	
1 Papa Gontier.....	35	For \$5.00.
1 Grace Darling.....	35	
1 Paul Neyron.....	50	Postage 85c.
6 Best Everblooming Roses, in 6 varieties.....	1 50	
1 Reine Marie Henriette.....	50	
6 Polyantha, or Fairy Rose.....	2 00	
1 Queen of Prairies.....	50	

Collection Q.

6 Hardy Phloxes, in six varieties.....	\$ 75	
4 Hardy Chrysanthemums, white and yellow.....	50	
6 Hollyhocks, in six varieties.....	1 00	
2 Iris Kämpferii.....	40	
2 Iris Germanica.....	40	
1 Tritoma Uvaria.....	25	For \$5.00.
2 Oriental Poppies.....	50	
1 Hyacinthus Candicans.....	25	Postage 85c.
2 Auratum Lilies.....	50	
1 Lancifolium Album Lily.....	40	
1 Arundo Donax.....	50	
1 Musa Ensete.....	50	
6 Anemone Japonica.....	1 00	
2 Iris Siberica.....	50	

Collection R.

4 Distinct Varieties Rhododendrons with bloom buds.....	\$6 00	
3 Distinct Varieties Hardy Azaleas with bloom buds.....	3 75	For \$10.00.
1 Kalmia Latifolia.....	75	By Express or
1 Yucca Filamentosa.....	50	Freight only.
1 Arundo Donax Variegata.....	75	
1 Eulalia Zebrina.....	75	
1 Eulalia Japonica.....	30	
1 Pampas Grass.....	50	

Collection S.

1 Duchess of Albany Rose.....	\$2 00	
1 American Beauty Rose, first size.....	75	
1 Countess of Oxford.....	75	
1 The Bride.....	50	
1 Paul Neyron.....	50	
1 Clematis, Duchess of Teck.....	1 00	
1 Clematis, Jackmani.....	75	
1 Rhododendron.....	1 50	
6 Hardy Plants, in six varieties.....	1 00	For \$10.00.
6 Hardy Phloxes.....	75	
2 Dahlias Camellæflora.....	50	
2 Auratum Lilies.....	50	Not mailable,
1 Lancifolium Album Lily.....	40	Express or
2 Double Tiger Lilies.....	50	Freight only.
2 Hardy Chrysanthemums, white and yellow.....	50	
2 Hyacinthus Candicans.....	50	
2 Iris Kämpferii.....	40	
2 German Iris.....	40	
6 New Varieties Carnations.....	1 00	
2 Oriental Poppies.....	50	
3 Double Hollyhocks.....	45	
1 Tritoma Uvaria.....	25	
1 General Jacqueminot.....	75	

Collection T.

1 Duchess of Albany Rose.....	\$2 00	
1 American Beauty.....	75	
1 Countess of Oxford.....	75	
1 General Jacqueminot.....	75	
1 Anna de Diesbach.....	75	
1 Paul Neyron.....	75	
6 Best varieties Tea Roses for bedding out.....	1 50	
1 Clematis, Jackmani.....	75	
1 " Crispa.....	25	
1 " Montana.....	75	
1 " Duchess of Teck.....	1 00	
2 Rhododendrons, Distinct Sorts with bloom buds.....	3 00	For \$20.00.
1 Kalmia Latifolia.....	75	
1 Eulalia Zebrina.....	75	By Express or
1 Eulalia Japonica.....	30	Freight only.
1 Arundo Donax.....	50	
1 " Variegata.....	75	
1 Yucca Filamentosa.....	50	
6 Hardy Phloxes.....	75	
6 Chaters Hollyhocks, six varieties.....	1 00	
2 Oriental Poppies, (The Monarch).....	50	
12 Varieties Hardy Border Plants.....	2 50	
6 Hardy Chrysanthemums, white & yellow.....	75	
6 German Iris, six varieties.....	75	
6 Iris Kämpferii.....	1 00	
3 Auratum Lilies.....	75	
3 Double Tiger Lilies.....	75	
6 Moon Flowers.....	1 00	
2 Passiflora, Constance Elliott.....	50	
12 Gladioli.....	60	



MUSA ENSETE.

"The Great Abyssinian Banana."

Mr. William Robinson, the great English authority on gardening, says this is the noblest decorative plant in the world, and the hundreds of customers we sent it to last year confirm this. The Superintendent of the Wheeling park writes: "I never had anything in the park that

has attracted one-quarter the attention and admiration as these wonderful Bananas. You will remember my buying fifty of them when at your establishment last spring, at your earnest recommendation, though I confess I was decidedly skeptical of such small plants realizing your glowing description. I planted them in an old Dahlia bed, and although the soil was very rich already, I piled on the manure 'thick and heavy,' and spaded it in. Then I had my men water the bed daily with the hose. The result is astonishing. To-day, (Oct. 14th,) the plants are 13 feet high, (actual measurement) and their beauty and majestic appearance is beyond my powers of description." A member of the Pittsburgh Club, who bought a lot to plant in front of the club house, says: "The rapidity of their growth astonished me, and I've been bothered not a little trying to tell the many inquirers what they are. They are cheap, ridiculously cheap, for I could not have equaled their tropical effectiveness with a couple hundred dollars worth of Palms." The great merits of this

MUSA ENSETE. (Abyssinian Banana.)
From a photograph.

Banana have long been known to plantsmen and amateurs, but its high price has always prevented their becoming popular. We have succeeded in getting a large stock, which we can offer at about one-sixth the usual prices. (See also description in our catalogue.)

PRICES.—50 cents, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, and \$3 each, according to size; a few extra large plants at \$5 and \$10 each. The smallest sized plants will make fine specimens (from 6 to 12 feet high) the first season, if soil is very rich and freely watered. We will send the smallest size, post paid, by mail, carefully packed, for 75 cents each. The largest sizes are not mailable.

In this latitude they should not be planted until the 20th or 25th of May. In some of the Southern States and California they are entirely hardy.

Winter Protection.—We have received many inquiries with regard to the winter treatment of this grand tropical plant. Those who have a greenhouse or conservatory should lift the plants carefully before the leaves are injured by frost or the late autumn storms, and place them in large pots,

or if necessary in tubs. They should then be thoroughly watered and shaded for a few days, when they may be placed in the greenhouse, where they will continue to grow. For a large greenhouse, few plants are more decorative. Where the advantage of a greenhouse cannot be had, the plants may be lifted and placed in tubs or boxes, well watered, and placed in some sheltered place until the approach of cold weather, when they should be placed for the winter in a light and moderately warm cellar. No water should be applied during the winter, as the object should be to keep them in a dormant condition until time to plant out in the open ground.

PANSY—"International Mixture."

In growing annually about one hundred thousand Pansies from seed, we have endeavored to get the best seed in the world, and tested almost every advertised strain, probably more than fifty. We have decided to give our customers the benefit of our experience, and have made a mixture of the six best strains of Pansy seed in the world, which we call the INTERNATIONAL MIXTURE. It consists of the best English, the best Scotch, the best German, the best French, the best Belgian, and the best American seed, mixed in equal proportion. It will produce Pansies that are enormous in size, and some that are smaller, but remarkable for their fine colors and texture. Price, 50 cents per packet, or 3 packets for \$1.25; 6 packets for \$2.40.

Special Offer.—We will send one packet of this seed and a copy of the new edition of our book, *A Few Flowers Worthy of General Culture*, for 60 cents.

PANSY—"Home Grown."

This seed we have saved from our immense collection of plants that were grown from the best varieties procurable in Europe or America. We make no claim for it, but it ought to be very good, and we believe it is better than much of the Pansy seed that is sold at high prices. 10 cents per packet; 6 packets for 50 cents.

Special Offer.—We will send six packets of the "Home Grown" Pansy seed and a copy of the new edition of our book, *A Few Flowers Worthy of General Culture*, for 60 cents.

OUR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,

Containing a complete list of the best new and old varieties of Roses, Clematises, Rhododendrons, Hardy Azaleas, Carnations, Lilies, Tuberous-rooted Begonias, Gloxinias, and the largest collection of Hardy Plants in America, sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

OUR BOOK.

Our work, "*A Few Flowers Worthy of General Culture*," was published (at first for free distribution) to call serious attention to the great advantage of gardening with hardy flowers; but its attractiveness created such a great demand for it, and from many who were not plant buyers, that it was a serious tax on us, and we are compelled to make a nominal charge for it. We think it only fair that those who desire the book, but do not favor us with an order, should at least pay the actual cost of it. The sixth and enlarged edition, now ready, is certainly the most beautiful book on flowers yet published, and contains many interesting and instructive articles, which may be read with interest even by persons who do not pay much attention to the cultivation of plants, but to those who care for plants it will be read with much delight. We know of no work published in this country that will so thoroughly assist in producing charming gardens that will be permanently beautiful as this book, the former editions of which have elicited much praise, and made for us and the hardy plants many friends. This new edition is larger and much better than the preceding ones; in fact, we have spared neither time nor expense to make it beautiful, interesting and instructive. It is replete with fine illustrations of new and important plants and flowers, specially prepared, and contains many new articles, among which are the following: "A Talk About Roses;" "Hardy Plants and Modes of Arranging Them;" "Tropical Effects with Hardy Plants;" "The Rock Garden," &c., &c. It is printed on the best of paper and is of real merit and rare beauty; and will be sent, bound in durable cover, by mail, post paid, for 25 cents. The price paid will be allowed on the first order for plants to the amount of two dollars or more, making it really free to our customers; or an order for two dollars or more will secure a copy free, but not a second if one has already been received. Address,

B. A. ELLIOTT CO.,

54 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

B. A. ELLIOTT CO.'S

PRICED CATALOGUE FOR 1889.

(42D EDITION.)

OFFICE, 54 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nurseries and Greenhouses, Charles Street and Perrysville Road, Allegheny.



Hybrid Perpetual Rose Grand Mogul.



A BUSINESS TALK WITH OUR CUSTOMERS.

SHOULD BE
Read Carefully before Sending an Order.

IN presenting this forty-second edition of our Annual Catalogue, we wish to say a few words about our business policy. Our business has been established for almost half a century, and the majority of our customers are constant and regular patrons—some of them for twenty-five years—and we flatter ourselves that the merit of our production has caused the continued and steady growth of our business. We have endeavored always, by experimenting and traveling, to discover those plants which have the greatest gardening value, and to offer them to our customers; for of the many thousand varieties of plants offered for sale it is only possible for the private garden to have com-

paratively few, and it seems to us important that these few should be the very best. We have endeavored also to have the quality of our plants the highest, and our prices as low as consistent with this; and we must point out here that the extremely low prices made by some plantsmen in their "great inducements" and "amazing offers" preclude all possibility of their furnishing plants of the best quality. If you have not already favored us with your orders, we earnestly solicit your patronage, and assure you we will make every effort to fill your orders entirely to your satisfaction, and endeavor to make you one of our regular patrons.

Our Book.—"A FEW FLOWERS WORTHY OF GENERAL CULTURE" was published (at first for free distribution) to call serious attention to the great advantage of gardening with hardy flowers; but its attractiveness created such a great demand for it, and from many who were not plant buyers, that it was a serious tax on us, and we are compelled to make a nominal charge for it. We think it only fair that those who desire the book, but do not favor us with an order, should at least pay us the actual cost of it. The sixth edition, now ready, is certainly the most beautiful book on flowers yet published; can be had, bound in a handsome durable cover, for 25 cents, or in leather for 75 cents, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS will be ALLOWED ON THE FIRST ORDER SENT amounting to two dollars or more; or, an order for two dollars or more will secure a copy free, but not a second copy, if one has already been received.

Our Catalogue.—It will be noticed that our catalogue is not large; but we believe it contains more that is really valuable for gardening purposes than any published in this country; in fact, we have endeavored to make it truly *a few flowers worthy of general culture*.

How to Send Money.—We will be responsible for money sent by Express, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Draft. *If sent in any other way we disclaim all responsibility.* Individual checks for amounts less than ten dollars will not be accepted, as we must pay for the collection of them.

A Present.—We are going to give each of our customers who purchase from us twenty-five dollars' worth or more of plants this season, a copy of Reynolds Hole's *Book About Roses*. We do not offer this as an inducement to buy, for the price of the book would be no inducement to buy twenty-five dollars' worth, but the book is such a delightful one that we wish to share the pleasure we have in it with as many as possible, and could we afford it we would give a copy to every one of our customers without discrimination. We are inclined to think that liberal premiums for buying means liberal profits, and perhaps buyers would prefer to get the value of their money in the plants they order rather than in premiums.

Estimates Furnished.—Arrangements can be made by those desiring to improve their grounds to have one of our house visit any place in America, and who will furnish them a detailed plan and estimate for the proposed

improvement. Persons desiring plans should apply for them prior to April 1st in Spring, and any time after June 1st for Fall work.

Bedding Plants.—It will be noticed that we say but little of bedding plants, and why should we? All know of their uses, and we are sorry to say, abuses; not but what bedding plants have merit; their place is a secondary one, however, and they should not exclude the great wealth of hardy plants from our gardens. To supply our trade we grow an immense stock of the best varieties of *Coleus*, *Geraniums*, *Alternantheras*, *Echeverias*, *Sedums*, etc., and sell them at the lowest prices.

Orders.—In sending orders, to avoid confusion, the order should be written apart from the text of the letter, followed by directions for sending by freight, express or mail.

A Dollar's Worth for a Dollar.—We claim to give a dollar in real value of plants for a dollar—no more; and have often noticed that when any one promises to give very much more than a dollar's worth for a dollar, they are very apt to give very much less.

Have Your Plants Sent by Express.—If a plant is worth buying it is worth paying express charges on. To send plants cheaply by mail they must be so small as to be of little value, and where they are large and strong the shock of removing the soil from the roots, necessary when sending by mail, would make them almost worthless. We always add extras to help pay the express charges.

No Plant Orders for less than One Dollar will be filled. Will send any amount of seeds or bulbs, even if only Ten Cents worth are ordered.

We Guarantee safe delivery of all *Plants* or *Seeds* when sent by express, but all complaints, however, must be made at once on receipt of goods. We will not hold to our guarantee if, a month after, from inattention or other causes, plants have failed, and complaint is then made. Plants sent by mail or freight are entirely at the risk of the purchaser.

Shipping Cut Flowers.—We ship Cut Flowers and Floral Work with perfect safety to all points not over twenty-four hours' journey by express. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. The Cut Flower growing department of our business is notably one of the finest and most complete in America, and we offer great advantages to residents of the smaller towns and cities where fine flowers cannot be obtained, as we fill all out-of-town orders direct from our greenhouses, so that the flowers are received as fresh as it is possible to get them. A telegraphic code and price list can be had on application.

Six New and Notable Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

DINSMORE is one of the most satisfactory of all bedding roses. The flowers are large, perfectly double, of a rich scarlet crimson in color and delightful fragrance. It is a very profuse and incessant bloomer, and being entirely hardy, must give satisfaction.

GRAND MOGUL.—First-class certificate, Royal Horticultural Society. This splendid rose is a seedling from A. K. Williams, producing flowers of a deep and brilliant crimson, shaded with scarlet and black. In dull weather and late in Summer the flowers are darker, approaching to maroon. They are large, full, of perfect symmetrical shape, and produced in great profusion. The growth is vigorous and the foliage is large and massive.

SILVER QUEEN.—The flowers of this variety are silvery blush in color, shaded in the centre with very delicate rosy pink; very distinct and lovely. They are large and full, of beautifully cupped form, and produced in great abundance, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. The latter characteristic renders it also a fine Autumnal bloomer. The growth is vigorous, foliage handsome, and the habit is unusually good, the flowers standing well above the foliage. This rose will be equally valuable both for exhibition and garden purposes, and we feel convinced will prove to be one of the best light colored roses.

MRS. JOHN LAING.—Gold Medal from the National Rose Society, 1885. A new Pink Hybrid Perpetual Rose, a seedling from Francois Michelon, soft pink in color, in the way of *Mdme. Gabriel Luizet*. The flowers are large, finely shaped and exceedingly fragrant; the growth is very vigorous, and the plant is remarkably free from mildew. It commences to flower very early, is remarkably profuse, and continues in bloom till late in Autumn.

MABEL MORRISON.—Flesh white, changing to pure white; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. The most beautiful white Hybrid Perpetual known.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE.—This new French rose is the nearest approach to yellow yet obtained in the Hybrid Perpetual class, and created quite a sensation among rosarians. Color white, tinted with yellow; full and of good shape; habit, good; in form of flower and fragrance resembling a Tea Rose; quite distinct and entirely hardy.

The collection of six varieties, strong plants, \$5.

Six New and Notable Hybrid Tea Roses.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY.—In the way of *La France*, but deeper in color, more expanded in form, and larger in size. The flowers are deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed, and in all respects of first quality. The growth of the plant is exceedingly vigorous, the habit is good, and the flowers, which are thrown up well above the foliage, are produced in extraordinary profusion.

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE.—The largest and most beautiful Hybrid Tea we know of; color white, shaded with salmon and pink; deliciously fragrant, and of soft satiny texture, similar to *La France*; unsurpassed in freedom of bloom, and very remarkable for its keeping qualities. It is of luxuriant growth and handsome foliage, and of good habit.

THE METEOR.—A rose of superior merit, producing quantities of finely formed and remarkably rich velvety crimson flowers; very vigorous and healthy grower; a good forcing or Summer bedding rose.

PIERRE GUILLOT.—This variety is probably the strongest growing of all the Hybrid Tea Roses, and for Summer blooming is the best of all. It is a brilliant crimson color, with delicious Hybrid fragrance, equaling in these respects the well known "Jack" rose. It is very double, producing beautiful flowers all Summer long, even in the hottest weather. With a little protection of hay or leaves about the roots it will live out over Winter in the Northern States.

ANTOINE MERMET.—Very large, full and of fine shape; color a rich dark carmine; of good growth, with nice, bright foliage. Another rose of *La France* type, and from same noted raiser.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—One of the most popular roses; a rich, rosy carmine, exquisitely shaded. It is truly an everblooming and delightfully sweet scented and vigorous rose.

The collection, six varieties, strong plants, \$5.

Six New and Notable Everblooming Tea Roses.

COMTESSE DE FRIGNEUSE.—A splendid deep yellow Tea Rose; flowers are large and full, with long pointed buds, exceedingly fragrant; a strong and healthy grower, and profuse bloomer; a superb bedding rose.

THE BRIDE.—A pure white rose of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back, giving it a most chaste and elegant appearance. This variety has the most delicious tea fragrance, and is a strong growing, free blooming rose, either for Summer or Winter flowering.

PAPA GONTIER.—Rich brilliant scarlet. A most distinct and lovely rose, resembling somewhat the old *Bon Silene*, but it is double the size; very beautiful when in the bud, and the flowers retain their fine color when fully expanded. It is an excellent Summer bedding rose; very handsome dark foliage; an exceedingly strong grower and profuse bloomer.

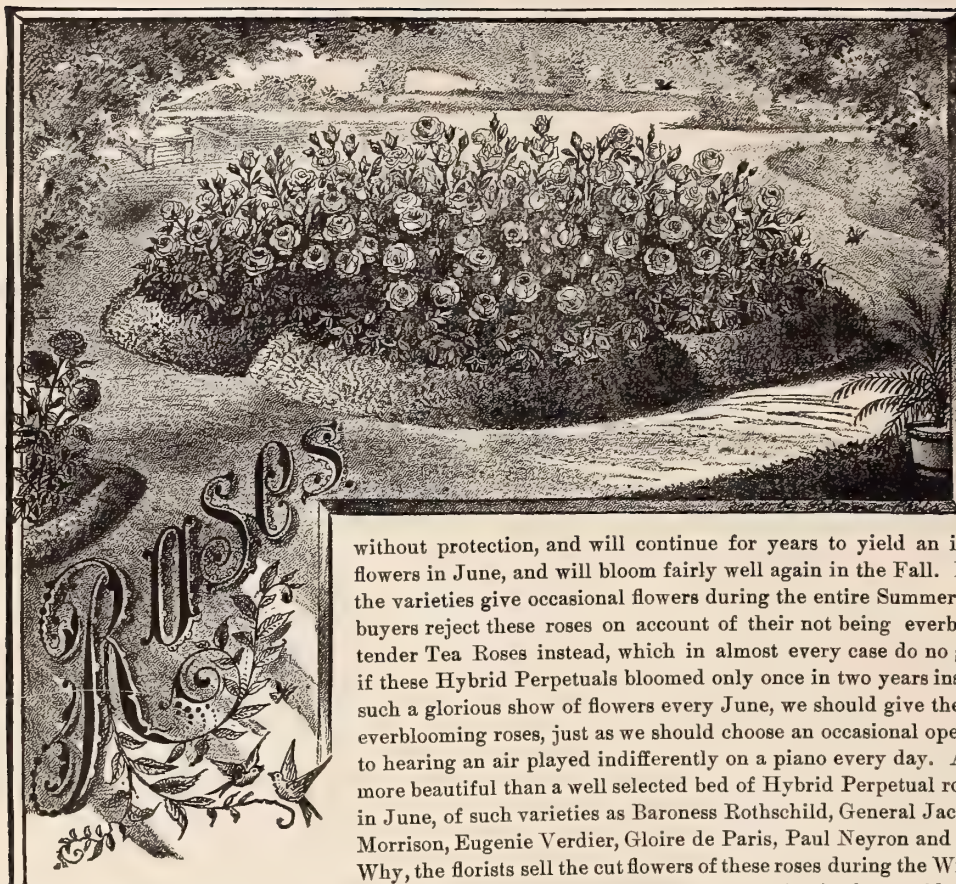
MADAME WATTEVILLE.—Of strong growth, with a fine habit and beautiful leafage; of a peculiar and delightful color; color white, shaded with salmon rose; outer petals edged bright rose. In Europe designated as the "Tulip Rose." We cheerfully recommend this variety.

SOUVENIR DE PAUL NEYRON.—White, beautifully tinged with clear golden yellow, edged with clear rosy crimson; very distinct, exquisite fragrance and flowers produced in profusion.

SUNSET.—Rich golden amber, elegantly shaded with deep coppery yellow; in growth, habit and free blooming qualities resembling the celebrated *Perle des Jardins*.

The collection, six varieties, strong plants, \$3.





Of all classes of roses there are none that deserve so much attention as the "Hybrid Perpetuals," for they are the grandest of all, and the easiest to grow. Being perfectly hardy, they may be planted out in the open ground and left all winter

without protection, and will continue for years to yield an immense crop of flowers in June, and will bloom fairly well again in the Fall. In fact, many of the varieties give occasional flowers during the entire Summer. A great many buyers reject these roses on account of their not being everblooming, buying tender Tea Roses instead, which in almost every case do no good at all; and if these Hybrid Perpetuals bloomed only once in two years instead of bringing such a glorious show of flowers every June, we should give them preference to everblooming roses, just as we should choose an occasional opera in preference to hearing an air played indifferently on a piano every day. And what can be more beautiful than a well selected bed of Hybrid Perpetual roses in full bloom in June, of such varieties as Baroness Rothschild, General Jacqueminot, Mabel Morrison, Eugenie Verdier, Gloire de Paris, Paul Neyron and Alfred Colomb? Why, the florists sell the cut flowers of these roses during the Winter and Spring

months at prices ranging from fifty cents to a dollar each, and it is in the power of suburban residents to have these roses by the bushel in June, and at no very great expense either; in fact, the expense may be considered trifling in comparison with money spent in other directions in beautifying homes.

Now, while we say so much in praise of Hybrid Perpetuals, it must not be thought that we consider everblooming roses useless for out-door culture. Such varieties as Queen's Scarlet, Hermosa, Perle des Jardins, Bon Silene, Safrano, and many others, will, with fair treatment, bloom all Summer through, and can, with careful protection, be kept safely through the Winter.



New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.

The prices given here are for strong plants, grown in pots, so that they can be planted at any time during the Spring and Summer months. Of the hardy roses we can supply dormant plants from the open ground in the month of November at much lower prices. We can offer this year all of the roses catalogued, grown on their own roots; and for use of amateurs they are much more desirable than budded or grafted ones.

[New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.—Continued.]



GRAND MOGUL.

This splendid rose is a seedling from A. K. Williams, producing flowers of a deep and brilliant crim on, shaded with scarlet and black; they are large and full, of perfect symmetrical shape, and produced in great profusion; the growth is vigorous and the foliage large and massive. It has been universally admired at all exhibitions in England where it has been shown, and it is destined, without doubt, to take a place in the first rank of varieties, and it is a grand decorative rose, and produces blooms of the highest excellence. 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each. (See cut, page 56.)

SILVER QUEEN.

The flowers of this variety are silvery blush in color, shaded in the centre with very delicate rosy pink; very distinct and lovely. They are large and full, of beautifully cupped form, and produced in great abundance, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud; the growth is vigorous, foliage handsome, and the habit is unusually good, the flowers standing well above the foliage. This rose will be equally valuable both for forcing and garden purposes. We recommend it as one of the best light colored roses. \$1.50 each; smaller plants, \$1 each.

MRS. JOHN LAING.

A new Pink Hybrid Perpetual Rose, a seedling from Francois Michelon. The flowers are large, finely shaped and exceedingly fragrant, the growth is very vigorous, free from mildew, perfectly healthy in every respect. It commences to flower early, is remarkably profuse, and continues in bloom till late in Autumn. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Mrs. John Laing.

PRIDE OF WALTHAM.

A lovely rose, producing flowers of a delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose, very clear and distinct. The flowers are very large and full, with petal of great substance. Habit and constitution good. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

DUKE OF ALBANY.

Vivid crimson when first opening, changing darker as the flowers expand, developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full, of magnificent petal and grand effect; a vigorous grower and free autumnal bloomer. 75 cents and \$1 each.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

Dazzling light scarlet crimson, surpassing in brilliancy any one rose of its color; large, full and of perfect globular shape, a vigorous grower, with very handsome foliage. 75 cents and \$1 each.

CHARLES DICKENS.

A most perfect Hybrid Perpetual; flowers rose color, large and full; a most profuse bloomer, very hardy and free. A grand garden and bedding rose, and a very vigorous grower. \$1 each; smaller plants, 75 cents. (See cut, page 63.)

FLORENCE PAUL.

Bright scarlet crimson, shaded with rose; flowers large, full and compact; petals very evenly arranged and beautifully recurved, of good habit and a fine garden rose. 75 cents and \$1 each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.

This popular rose has become a great favorite with all who have seen its lovely rich rosy crimson and deliciously sweet scented flowers; it has proved itself to be the most valuable rose for out-door culture yet introduced. It is truly ever-blooming, and of robust habit. We consider it one of the most profitable cut flower roses we have. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

INIGO JONES.

Dark rose shaded with purple; large, full and globular, of perfect form, free and hardy constitution; a good autumnal bloomer. 75 cents and \$1 each.

[New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.—Continued.]



Queen of Queens.

[New and Notable Roses of Special Merit—Continued.]



[New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.—Continued.]



SUNSET.

Orange yellow; a strong and vigorous grower, resembling in habit and foliage the celebrated *Perle des Jardins*, and blooming quite as freely as that most excellent variety. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

PIERRE GUILLOT.

This variety is probably the strongest growing of all the Hybrid Tea Roses, and for Summer blooming is the best of all. It is brilliant crimson color, with delicious hybrid fragrance, equaling in these respects the well known Jack rose. It is very double, producing beautiful flowers all Summer long. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

[New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.—Continued.]

PRIDE OF REIGATE.

Soft rosy carmine, distinctly striped with white; the flowers are of very large size and fine form. It is a Hybrid Perpetual, and of course is entirely hardy. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. 75 cents and \$1 each.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET.

This, although not a strictly new rose, is new enough to be comparatively little known. It is one of the most beautiful roses in the world, and we give it this prominence that its merits may become fully known to our customers. The color is a most lovely shade of delicate silvery pink. The form is peculiarly graceful and makes it one of the most distinct of roses. It is entirely hardy. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE.

This new French rose is the nearest approach to yellow yet obtained in the Hybrid Perpetual class, and created quite a sensation among rosarians. Color, white, tinted with yellow; full and of good shape; habit, good; in form of flower and fragrance resembling a Tea Rose; quite distinct and entirely hardy. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

BRILLIANT.

This new Hybrid Perpetual is of but moderate size, but extremely brilliant in color; flower bright scarlet crimson; full petals; a vigorous and healthy grower. 75 cents and \$1 each.

LADY OF THE LAKE.

Beautiful peach color, very distinct; large, full and of very fine globular form, a moderate grower and of hardy constitution. 75 cents and \$1 each.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

This new Hybrid Perpetual is of vigorous growth and healthy foliage; flowers large, full and well formed; cherry carmine in color. In wood, foliage and form of flowers it resembles Alfred Colomb, but excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. A really splendid rose. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

LADY SHEFFIELD.

Brilliant, rosy cerise, becoming lighter as the flowers open; beautiful and distinct shade of color; petals large and of great substance; flowers large, full and of perfect form; foliage handsome. \$1.

ROSY MORN.

Delicate peach color, richly shaded with salmon rose; very large, very full, fine petals, nicely scented and perfect in shape. The foliage is abundant and handsome, growth vigorous, habit very good; the wood is slightly thorny. 75 cents and \$1 each.

LADY MARY FITZWILLIAM.

We wish to call special attention to this splendid Hybrid Tea Rose for out-door culture. It is one of the most lovely large pink roses in cultivation, deliciously fragrant, and flowers throughout the season, and with slight protection in the Winter, is entirely hardy. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

MADAME ETIENNE.

Rosy pink on edge of petals, shading to light rose; centre sometimes a flesh white; outer petals very large and nicely arranged with smaller inner petals; large bud of fine form, and very fragrant. A most persistent bloomer. 25 and 50 cents each.

SUSANNA BLANCHET.

Color, flesh-salmon, shaded rose and white; long pointed buds. A free blooming and beautiful rose; a superb bedding variety. 25 and 50 cents each.



Hybrid Perpetual—Francois Michelin.

PAPA GONTIER.

Rich brilliant scarlet. A most distinct and lovely rose, resembling somewhat the old Bon Silene, but it is double the size; very beautiful when in the bud, and the flowers retain their fine color when fully expanded. It is an excellent Summer bedding rose; very handsome dark foliage; an exceedingly strong grower and profuse bloomer. 25 and 50 cents each.

QUEEN OF QUEENS.

Hybrid Perpetual; vigorous; pink, with blush edges, large and full, of perfect form, and a true perpetual flowering rose, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. A new style of flower among Hybrid Perpetual Roses, being a cross between a Hybrid Perpetual and the Maiden's Blush, distinct, equally good as a garden and exhibition rose, and decidedly the finest rose of its color. First-class certificate from the Royal Botanic Society. Figured in the *Florist*, September, 1883. (See cut, page 62.) 75 cents and \$1 each.

THE BRIDE.

A pure white rose of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back, giving it a most chaste and elegant appearance. This variety has the most delicious tea fragrance, and is a strong growing, free blooming rose, either for Summer or Winter flowering. 25 cents and 50 cents each. (See cut, page 68.)

[New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.—Continued]

*Anna de Diesbach. (Glory of Paris)*

• MARECHAL NIEL.

Of this superb and well known dark golden yellow rose we have a large and splendid stock, both on their own roots and budded. It is a magnificent greenhouse climber for training on the rafters and for out-door culture in the South. 25 cents, 50 cents, and very large plants, \$1, \$2 and \$3 each.

WM. ALLEN RICHARDSON.

Orange yellow, of medium size. A very full, showy and distinct rose. A good greenhouse climber, or a splendid rose for out-door culture in the South. 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

[New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.—Continued.]



Duchess of Albany.

See description, page 59.

[New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.—Continued.]



The Cream of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

THERE is probably about five hundred varieties of Hybrid Perpetual Roses current in the trade; of these we have selected the following list as the very best, and we think it large enough to supply the wants of any rose garden, and the inexperienced can select from it with the certainty of not getting a poor variety. The prices given here are for strong plants grown in pots, so that they can be transported any time during the Spring and Summer months, and we can supply them all the year. In the month of November we can supply dormant roses from the open ground at much lower prices. Our experience has been that a large proportion of dormant roses planted in the Spring die, and consequently do not offer them at that season. These roses are perfectly hardy, and may be left out during the Winter without the slightest danger of injury. We can supply any of these roses, purchaser's selection of varieties, at \$4, \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen; \$20 to \$70 per 100, according to size. We can also supply smaller plants, if desired, of a majority of the varieties at \$2 and \$3 per dozen, \$15 and \$20 per hundred, but do not recommend them, except to experienced growers.

Abel Grand. Clear silvery rose; glossy, large and full. 50 and 75 cents each; \$5 and \$8 per dozen.

Abel Carriere. Velvety crimson, with fiery centre. Of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts. Shy in Autumn. 50 and 75 cents each.

A. K. Williams. Carmine red, changing to magenta; large, full and imbricated; a free autumnal bloomer; one of the best. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant and in every respect a superb sort. Green wood, with occasional pale greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. The finest rose of its color, and perhaps, excepting *La France*, the most beautiful of all sorts for general cultivation. 50 cents to \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Alphonse Soupert. Bright rose color, large and very showy; a fine new rose. 75 cents and \$1 each.

American Beauty. The most popular and satisfactory rose ever introduced for out-door culture. Color a lovely rich rosy crimson, deliciously fragrant, a vigorous grower and constant bloomer. 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Anna Alexieff. Superb rosy pink; large and finely shaded; free bloomer; excellent for exhibition; vigorous. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant rosy pink; flowers very large; a very showy, fine rose; vigorous. 50 and 75 cents each.

Annie Laxton. Rose shaded with crimson; very double. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Auguste Mie. A beautiful clear rose, extra large, double and of good shape; a vigorous grower. 50 and 75 cents each.

Baron de Bonstetten. Syn. *Baron Chaurand*. Rich, velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort, though a shy bloomer in Autumn. 50 and 75 cents each; \$5 and \$8 per dozen.

Baroness Rothschild. Beautiful light rose, shaded with white; very large; vigorous. One of the most beautiful roses in cultivation. 50, 75 cents, \$1, and some extra large plants at \$1.50 each. \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$15 per dozen.

Baron Hausman. Scarlet crimson; large and full; very vigorous. 50 and 75 cents each.

Beauty of Waltham. Cherry color to bright rosy carmine; large and full; form cupped; very hardy. One of the loveliest and sweetest, blooming abundantly and late. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Belle of Normandy. Silvery rose; large, full and globular; of good form and robust habit. 50 and 75 cents each.

Bertha Baron. Delicate rose, shaded with white; of medium size, good form and habit. 50 and 75 cents each.

Black Prince. Dark crimson, shaded black; cupped; large, full, fine shape, very hardy and fine habit. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Boule de Neige. Pure white, medium size, full and of good form. 50 and 75 cents each.

Brilliant. Bright scarlet crimson, of medium size, full petals of great substance. A splendid garden rose. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Captain Christy. A magnificent rose; extra large flowers, very double and full; color a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening at the centre to rosy crimson; very beautiful. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each. \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Caroline de Sansal. Flesh color, large and full; vigorous grower and very hardy. One of the very best of the old sorts. 50 and 75 cents each.

Catherine Soupert. White shaded with rose; large and full; form and habit perfect. A beautiful rose. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Centifolia Rosea. Bright pink, large, of beautiful cupped form. A magnificent garden rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Charles Darwin. Deep crimson, large and full; vigorous. 50 and 75 cents each.

Charles Dickens. Rose color. A grand garden and bedding rose, producing immense masses of fine flowers. Vigorous and very hardy. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Charles Lamb. Bright red, lovely clear color; very beautiful in the bud, foliage handsome, habit vigorous. This variety flowers continually throughout the Summer and Autumn, and is invaluable for garden decoration and cut flowers. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Charles Lefebvre. Bright velvety scarlet, petals smooth and thick, beautifully formed. A most superb rose. 50 and 75 cents each.

Clara Cochet. Color fine clear rose; flowers extra large, globular and full; very vigorous, and one of the most beautiful of its color. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Climbing Bessie Johnson. Blush, highly scented. A very excellent pillar rose. 50 and 75 cents each.

Climbing Edward Morren. The flowers somewhat smaller than those of the old variety, and they seem to open better. 50 and 75 cents each.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud. The best of all the climbing sorts. It may be grown either as a pillar rose or, by pruning, kept in bush form. It should be in every collection. 50 and 75 cents each.

Climbing Victor Verdier. Identical with Victor Verdier, except it is of a climbing habit. 50 and 75 cents each.

Comte Bismarck. Carmine crimson, handsome foliage, large and full; a clean and healthy grower. 50 and 75 cents each.

Comtesse de Chabillant. Beautiful satin rose; flowers compact and exquisitely formed. A most superb rose. 50 and 75 cents each.

Comtesse de Serenye. Flesh color, large, full and finely shaped; quite distinct. One of the best newer sorts; a good Autumn bloomer. 50 and 75 cents each.

Constantin Tretiakoff. Very bright rosy crimson, shaded with violet; a new and brilliant color; large, full and very sweet. 75 cents and \$1 each.

[The Cream of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.—Continued.]

- Coquette des Alps.** One of the finest white Hybrid Perpetuals; a profuse bloomer; flowers pure white, sometimes shaded with bluish; large, very full and fragrant. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.
- Coquette des Blanches.** Pure white, globular, large; one of the best. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Countess of Oxford.** A magnificent rose, noted for its immense size, fine full form and delicious fragrance; color soft rosy carmine, changing to salmon and silver rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.
- Countess of Roseberry.** Brilliant carmine rose, large and full, finely cupped form, foliage handsome and very good habit. One of the best. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Crown Prince.** Bright purple centre, shaded with lurid crimson; very large and double; very fine flowering, and of excellent growth and habit. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Dinsmore.** 50, 75 cents and \$1 each. For description, see page 58.
- Duchess de Caylus.** Brilliant carmine, large, full and of perfect form; foliage very rich and fine. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Duchess de Vallambrosa.** Delicate rose, pink centre; large, full, fine form; vigorous. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Duchess of Bedford.** Dazzling light scarlet crimson, surpassing in brilliancy any rose of its color; large, full and of perfect globular shape. One of the best. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Duke of Albany.** Vivid crimson when first opening, changing darker as the flowers expand, and developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full; free bloomer and a magnificent rose in every respect.
- Duke of Edinburgh.** Vermilion, large and full; good form. 50 cents to \$1 each.
- Duke of Teck.** Vivid scarlet crimson, the nearest approach to scarlet yet; extra fine. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Duke of Wellington.** Bright velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, centre fiery red; large and very effective. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Earl of Dufferin.** Velvety crimson, shaded with maroon; large, full and finely formed; a continuous bloomer, of vigorous growth and bushy habit. \$1 and \$1.50 each.
- Edward Morren.** In the way of Jules Margottin, but larger and more double. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Eli Morel.** Rosy lilac, edged with white; large, full and finely formed; very vigorous. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Elise Boelle.** White, slightly tinged with rose, changing to pure white; medium size and fine form; blooms all Summer. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Elizabeth Vigneron.** Vigorous; introduced in 1865; bright rosy pink, very large, full, blooms continuously; one of the sweetest and best. Grown by thousands in France for bedding and market purposes.
- Empress of India.** Dark brownish crimson; very double. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Etienne Levet.** Carmine, large, full and of fine form; produces freely; one of the best. 50 and 75 cents each.
- E. Y. Teas.** Deep cerise red, large, full, of perfect globular form and very sweet. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Firebrand.** Rich vivid crimson, shaded occasionally with blackish maroon; very large, full and of circular outline; very sweet. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Fisher Holmes.** Rich velvety crimson; large, double and of fine form. A splendid rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$7, and \$9 per dozen.
- Florence Paul.** Scarlet crimson, shaded with rose; very bright, full and compact; petals evenly arranged and beautifully recurved. A vigorous grower and of the best habit. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Francois Michelin.** Deep rose, reverse of petals silvery; large, full and finely formed. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- General Appert.** Velvety reddish purple, shaded with black; large and full; blooms freely. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant scarlet crimson, a most superb and glowing color; large and very beautiful; perhaps the most popular rose in this country. 25, 50 cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each; \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$15 per dozen.
- General Washington.** Fine crimson, very full and double. A moderate grower, profuse bloomer and one of the best roses for general garden culture. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Gloire de Lyonnaise.** The nearest approach to yellow yet obtained in the Hybrid Perpetual class; flower large and full and of good shape; in form and fragrance resembling a Tea Rose; quite distinct, and a vigorous grower. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Her Majesty.** A very strong grower, with very large flowers; in color a beautiful shade of pale rosy salmon. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Horace Vernet.** Beautiful velvety purplish red, shaded with dark crimson; very large and full; very effective. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Inigo Jones.** Dark rose shaded with purple. A fine dark rose and good Autumnal bloomer. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Jean Liabaud.** Said to be a seedling from Baron de Bonstetten. Velvety crimson, shaded with black, centre illuminated with scarlet; very large, full, of fine form. The richest and most brilliant rose grown. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- John Hopper.** Rose, with crimson centre; flowers cupped, full and well formed; a fine rose; robust habit. 50 and 75 cents each; \$5 and \$8 per dozen.
- Jules Margottin.** Bright cherry red; large, well formed, fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety; very double and free. 35, 50 and 75 cents each.
- La Duchesse de Morny.** Bright, but delicate rose color, the reverse of the petals silvery; very large and full. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Lady Helen Stewart.** Bright crimson scarlet, petals smooth and of great substance, highly perfumed; a strong grower and continuous bloomer. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Lady of the Lake.** Peach color, large, full and of very fine globular form; vigorous and hardy constitution. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Lady Sheffield.** Brilliant rosy cerise, becoming lighter as the flowers open; beautiful and distinct shade of color; flower large and full, and of perfect form; foliage very handsome. \$1 each.
- Le Havre.** Brilliant vermilion; flowers smooth and well formed. A fine rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Lord Bacon.** Deep crimson, illuminated with scarlet and shaded with velvety black. A very fine and showy rose, blooming abundantly till late in the season. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Lord Macaulay.** Rich scarlet crimson, very brilliant; large, full, petals of good substance, fine habit and handsome foliage. One of the best dark roses. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Louis Van Houtte.** Reddish scarlet, shaded with purple; very large, full and finely shaped. Decidedly one of the finest roses grown. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Mabel Morrison.** Flesh white, changing to pure white; double, cup shaped flowers, freely produced. The most beautiful white Hybrid Perpetual known. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Madame Charles Wood.** One of the very best; flowers very large and double, and are produced in great profusion; color intense deep crimson, shaded scarlet. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$7 and \$9 per dozen.
- Madame Eugene Verdier.** Silvery rose, large, full and globular. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Madame Ferdinand Jamain.** Deep, even, rosy carmine; with very fine petals; large, full and cupped; very sweet. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Madame Gabriel Luizet.** A lovely shade of delicate silvery pink. One of the most beautiful roses in our list; vigorous and healthy grower. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

- Madame Lacharme.** White centre, shaded with light rose, passing to pure white; very large and full; vigorous. A lovely rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Mdlle. Eugenie Verdier.** Fine light rose, reflexed with silvery white; very fine; vigorous. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Madame Trotter.** A strong, vigorous grower; very hardy; flowers bright brilliant red, full and sweet. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Madame Victor Verdier.** Rich cherry red, large, full, of fine form. A splendid rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Magna Charta.** Rich dark pink, very large and fragrant; very strong grower. There is scarcely any hardy rose that gives such universal satisfaction as this. It does well under all circumstances, and is unexcelled for size, color, fragrance and profusion of bloom. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$9 per dozen.
- Marechal Vaillant.** Bright purplish crimson, reverse of petals glaucous red; flowers full and well formed. 35 to 75 cents each.
- Marguerite de St. Amand.** Flesh carmine rose, large and full; very splendid. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Marie Bauman.** Brilliant carmine crimson, large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant; wood freely covered with rather small, light red thorns; extra fine. 50 cents to \$1 each.
- Marie Rady.** Bright red, very large and full. A splendid rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Marquis de Castellane.** Beautiful bright rose, very large and full; form perfect, blooms freely. One of the best. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Merveille de Lyon.** Pure white, shaded and washed with satiny rose; flowers very large, four to five inches in diameter, double and of a beautiful cup shape; growth vigorous. A superb variety. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Mrs. Baker.** Beautiful shaded crimson, large, full and well formed; very beautiful. 50 cents to \$1 each.
- Paul Neyron.** Deep rose color, good tough foliage, wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation; a free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose. 25, 50 and 75 cents each. \$2, \$4 and \$7 per dozen.
- Peach Blossom.** Delicate peach blossom, a new and most desirable color amongst roses; large, full and of fine shape; of good habit, free and vigorous. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Pierre Notting.** Dark red, tinged with violet; large and full. A splendid show rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- President Lincoln.** Dark red, shaded with crimson; large and double; robust and healthy grower. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Pride of Waltham.** Has the habit of Countess of Oxford, producing flowers of a delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose; very clear and distinct. A splendid sort. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Prince Humbert.** Beautiful bright velvety violet red; form and habit perfect; large and full; blooming in clusters. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Princess Beatrice.** Deep pink, with clear blue margin; large, full and globular. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Prof. Koch.** Bright cherry crimson, a brilliant color; large, double and well formed; vigorous and hardy constitution. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Queen of Queens.** Pink, with blush edges; large and full, and of perfect form. A true perpetual flowering rose, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. Decidedly one of the very best Hybrid Perpetual roses for all purposes. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Queen Victoria.** Flesh color, shaded with pink; rosy, large, full and beautiful. 35 to 75 cents each.
- Rev. J. B. M. Camm.** Carmine rose, a fine enduring shade. One of the most fragrant and free blooming sorts; superb. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Reynolds Hole.** Deep maroon, flushed with scarlet; fine globular form, free habit, very distinct. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Senator Vaisse.** Fine dazzling red, very large and double, finely shaped, free blooming and vigorous grower. One of the best. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Sir Garnet Wolseley.** Vermilion, shaded with bright carmine; very large, full and of fine form. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Star of Waltham.** Rich, deep crimson; very large and double; fine form. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Sultan of Zanzibar.** Blackish maroon, each petal edged scarlet; fine form. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Ulrich Brunner Fils.** A new rose. Bright cerise red; flowers very large and full; a seedling from Paul Neyron; of magnificent petals, and in all respects a very fine rose. Strong plants, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Violette Bouyer.** White shaded with delicate flesh color; large, full and finely formed; a seedling from Jules Margottin, and a fine rose. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Victor Verdier.** Deep rose, shaded with vivid carmine; flowers large and double. A superb rose. 35 to 75 cents each.
- White Baroness.** A white sport from Baroness Rothschild; flowers large and full. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Xavier Olibo.** Dark, velvety purple, shaded with amaranth; large and well formed. One of the most splendid dark roses known; very distinct. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

- Baltimore Belle.** (Prairie.) Pale blush, nearly white; double; best white climbing rose. 25, 50 and 75 cents each, according to size.
- Greville, or Seven Sisters.** (Multiflora.) Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.
- Reine Marie Henriette.** Large, finely formed flower. Very full and double; borne in clusters, and tea scented. Color, rich crimson, elegantly shaded. New and fine. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Bennett's Seedling.** (Avrshire.) Pure white; double flowers; of medium size. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.
- Gem of the Prairie.** (Prairie.) Carmine crimson, occasionally blotched with white; a cross hybrid between Madam Laffay and Queen of the Prairie. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.
- Queen of the Prairie.** (Prairie.) Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular. 25, 50 and 75 cents each, according to size.



Little Gem Moss Rose.

LITTLE GEM MOSS ROSE.

A miniature Moss Rose, forming compact bushes, densely covered with double crimson flowers, beautifully mossed. 50 cents and \$1.

Moss Roses.

(HARDY.)

Madame Edouard Ory. A moderate grower, of medium to large size; full.

Salet. A vigorous grower and free bloomer; light rose; large, full; the best of the class.

Perpetual White. Pure white; flowers in clusters.

Laneii. Rosy crimson, tinted purple; large and full; one of the best.

Little Gem. A miniature Moss Rose, forming compact bushes, densely covered with double crimson flowers, beautifully mossed. 50 cents and \$1 each.

White Bath. White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best white moss.

Countess de Murinais. Pure white; large; very desirable.

Crested. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe; very beautiful and free from mildew.

Common Moss. Pale rose; very beautiful buds; a great favorite.

Glory of Mosses. A moderate grower; flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Luxembourg. Deep crimson; fine grower.

Madame Alboni. Blush; pink centre.

Princess Adelaide. A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower; one of the best.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large and full, and perfect form; the buds and flowers produced in clusters, and freely furnished with deep green moss; one of the best.

Mad. Wm. Paul. Very bright rose; large, full and of finely cupped form; flowers freely; one of the best Perpetual Moss Roses yet introduced.

PRICES.—50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen, according to size. Large, strong plants cannot be sent by mail.

Miscellaneous Roses.

Aimee Vibert. (Noisette.) Pure white; small, double flowers. 50 cents each.

Austrian Copper. Single flowers; coppery. 50 and 75 cents each.

Blairii No. 2. (Hybrid China.) Pink; large, double; much esteemed in England as a pillar rose. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Centifolia, Cabbage or Common Provence. (Provence.) Rose color; large size; globular form; very fragrant; a superb variety. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Chenedolle. (Hybrid China.) Bright red; large and double; shoots very spiny. 50 and 75 cents each.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. (Noisette.) Deep yellow centre with sulphur edges; large double flowers; a magnificent variety for the South and California. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Common Sweet Brier. Single pink flowers, followed in Autumn by brightly colored hedges; foliage very fragrant; fine for hedges. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Coupe d'Hebe. (Hybrid China.) Deep pink; moderately large cup shaped flowers. 50 and 75 cents each.

Dundee Rambler. (Ayrshire.) White, semi-double; a splendid pillar rose, or may be used for covering banks or running up old trees, and will grow and thrive in any situation where others will not. 50 and 75 cents each.

Gracilis. (Alpina.) Gorgeous rosy red, large and full; producing flowers in immense clusters. \$1 each.

Grandiflora. (Polyantha.) Single white flowers; produces in corymbs, succeeded by showy scarlet fruit; distinct and handsome foliage. 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Gloire de Dijon. (Climbing Tea.) Color, a combination of orange, salmon and buff; flowers very large, of good globular form; fine for training on greenhouse rafters; can be grown outdoors if protected in Winter. 25, 50 and 75 cents each; some extra large pot-grown specimens, \$2 and \$3 each.

Harrison's Yellow. (Austrian.) A moderate grower; golden yellow, semi-double; free flowering; hardy. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

James Sprunt. (Climbing Tea.) Deep cherry red; flowers medium size, full and regular, very fragrant; a strong grower and free bloomer; a splendid variety for the South and California. 25, 50 and 75 cents each; \$2, \$5 and \$7 per dozen.

Lamarque. (Noisette.) White, with sulphur centre; flowers in cluster; a splendid climbing rose for the greenhouse. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Madame Hardy. (Damask.) White; very large; highly fragrant. 50 and 75 cents each.

Madame Plantier. (Hybrid China.) Pure white; above medium size; full; produces in great abundance early in the season; one of the best hardy white roses. 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1 each. \$2.50, \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Madame Zoetman. (Damask.) Delicate flesh; large and very full. 50 and 75 cents each.

Microphylla Rubra. Foliage resembling that of the Sweet Brier; bright, shining green, and of great substance; flowers medium size, double outer petals larger and lighter in color than the centre, which is deep pink. This is an old rose, but is almost unknown in this country. Like the Japanese Rugosa Roses, it is free from mildew and the attacks of insects, and is specially valuable as a lawn plant, its habit of blooming all season making it a grand addition to a group of shrubbery. There are some pretty specimens of this curious rose growing about the Garfield monument at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland. In some parts of the South it is known as the Chinquapin Rose, owing to the seed vessel and calyx being closely covered with short stout spines like a chestnut bur. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Multiflora Alba. (Multiflora.) Single white flowers produced in corymbs; very attractive. 50 and 75 cents each.

Multiflora Rosea. (Multiflora.) Medium size; rose colored flowers produced in the greatest abundance; fine for making a hedge. 50 cents each; 5 per dozen; \$25 per 100.

Paul's Single Hybrid Perpetual. These roses, although single, are of great interest and beauty, and they should be added to every collection. The colors are pure white and bright scarlet. Strong plants, \$1 each.

Perle des Panchus. (Gallica.) White, striped with rose. The flowers are remarkable for their regularity in the disposition of the petals; a moderate grower, of most delicious fragrance. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Persian Yellow. (Austrian.) Deep bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Polyantha Simplex. (Polyantha.) A single rose of climbing habit. 50 and 75 cents each.

Pomifera, or Apple Bearing Rose. The flowers are single, blush in color, and succeeded by handsome scarlet fruit, the ornamental character of which renders them very attractive in the garden. 75 cents each.

Rose du Roi. Bright crimson, sometimes perfect; large, full, and cupped, of good habit and moderate growth. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Rugosa Alba. (Rugosa.) A species from Japan. Single, pure white; highly scented; very beautiful. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Rugosa Rubra. Same as above, except the flowers are a beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich red color that are very attractive. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Scotch Roses. In variety, 50 cents each.

Vivid. (Hybrid China.) Vivid crimson; very showy; a fine pillar or climbing rose. 75 cents each.

Walham Climbers. Seedlings from Gloire de Dijon, possessing all the good qualities of that well known variety. They

flower abundantly and until late in the Autumn, and are recommended as supplying a long felt want in the garden, namely, good, hardy, crimson, Autumn-flowering climbing roses with fine foliage. They are all red roses, but of distinct shades of color, No. 1 being the brightest and No. 3 the darkest. No. 1 has received a first-class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society; No. 2 is one of the sweetest roses in existence. No. 3 is a fine show rose. Not entirely hardy north of Washington, D. C. Strong plants \$1 each.

White Banksia. (Banksian.) Pure white; small, full flower; violet scented. 50 and 75 cents each.

White Cabbage. (Provence.) White; very large; a beautiful old variety. 35, 50 and 75 cents each.

Wm. Allen Richardson. (Noisette.) Fine orange yellow, medium size, full, very showy and distinct. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Yellow Banksia. (Banksian.) Clear yellow; small, double flowers. 35, 50 and 75 cents each.

York and Lancaster. The famous old English striped rose; red and white striped; large and full. 50 and 75 cents each.

Hybrid Tea Roses.

The new Hybrid Tea Roses, lately introduced from Europe, are distinct and beautiful, and are attracting much attention. These splendid varieties represent an entirely NEW AND DISTINCT TYPE OR CLASS OF ROSES, the results of a cross between varieties of the Hybrid Perpetual, or Remontant Roses, and the Teas. The great advantage claimed for them is that they combine the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetuals with the constant blooming qualities, rich and delicate coloring, and delightful fragrance of the Tea Roses. They are not entirely hardy, and need protection in the Winter.

Antoine Mermet. Very large, full and of fine shape; color a rich dark carmine; of good growth, with nice, bright foliage. Another rose of La France type, and from same noted raiser. 25 and 50 cents each.

Antoine Verdier. Large and beautiful flowers; bright glowing pink, beautifully shaded with rich crimson; large and globular; very full and sweet. A constant and profuse bloomer. 50 cents each.

Beauty of Stapleford. Flowers very large and perfect form; deliciously scented tea fragrance; color clear bright pink, shading to bright rosy crimson; makes large and beautiful buds, and is a constant and profuse bloomer. 25 and 50 cents each.

Countess of Pembroke. A splendid new English Hybrid Tea; a vigorous grower and free bloomer; flowers large and of exquisite form, very full and highly scented; color soft satiny pink, elegantly shaded with rosy peach; very sweet and distinct. 25 and 50 cents each.

Duchess of Westminster. A grand rose, exceedingly large and finely formed; very full and fragrant; color clear bright red; very rich and fine. 35 and 50 cents each.

Duchess of Albany. For description see page 58. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Duke of Connaught. Flowers are extra large, very full and fragrant; the buds are long and finely formed; color intense glowing crimson; very brilliant and exquisitely beautiful. 25 and 50 cents each.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. The new English Hybrid Tea; flowers extra large and globular; quite full and regular; very fragrant and beautiful; color delicate flesh, elegantly tinged with amber and pale carnation; highly recommended. 50 and 75 cents each.

Pierre Guillot. This variety is probably the strongest growing of all the Hybrid Tea Roses, and for Summer blooming is the best of all. It is a brilliant crimson color, with delicious Hybrid fragrance, equaling in these respects the well known "Jack" Rose. It is very double, producing beautiful flowers all Summer long, even in the hottest weather. With a little protection of hay or leaves about the roots it will live out over Winter in the Northern States. 1st size, 50 cents each, \$4.50 per dozen; 2d size, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Viscountess Folkestone. (See special description, page 59.)



The New Polyantha Roses—"Fairy Roses."

The Polyantha Rose came originally from Japan, but these exquisite new varieties are introduced from Europe. They are exceedingly beautiful, deliciously sweet, and among the most constant and profuse bloomers we have. The plant is of low, compact growth and quite hardy.

Anne Marie de Montravel. A beautiful, pure white, fairy-like rose; very double, perfect flowers, about the size of a twenty-five cent piece; delightfully sweet scented, and borne in such large clusters that the whole plant frequently seems a mass of flowers; it blooms profusely from early Summer to late Fall, and is hardy, when slightly protected, as far north as the Great Lakes. 20 and 35 cents each.

Jeanne Drivon. A lovely rose, perfect, full form, very double and sweet; color pure white, faintly tinged with crimson. 25 and 50 cents each.

Little Gem. A lovely variety; pure creamy white, sometimes delicately tinged with rose. 20 and 35 cents each.

Little White Pet. Beautiful, small, double, white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. 20 and 35 cents each.

Madame Lawrence. Small, pink flowers; very pretty. 25, 35 and 50 cents each.

Mlle. Cecile Bruner. A very beautiful and valuable rose: the flowers are larger than any of this class, very full and

regular; perfectly double and delightfully fragrant; color clear rosy pink, passing to white; it blooms constantly and profusely during the whole season, and is entirely distinct from both the others; hardy. 35 cents each.

Mignonette. One of the most lovely and beautiful miniature roses imaginable; the flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in large clusters, and deliciously perfumed; color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; a vigorous grower and constant and profuse bloomer. 35 cents each.

Pacquerette. An elegant little rose, the smallest of the lot; pure snow white; a profuse bloomer. 20 and 35 cents each.

Perle d'Or. Nankeen yellow, with orange centre; small and full; very beautiful; flowers very numerous and of good shape. 25 and 50 cents each.

Princesse Wilhelmine des Pays Bas. Pure white, imbricated, deliciously sweet scented. One of the best for Summer bedding purposes. 50 and 75 cents each.

The Best Everblooming Roses for Out-door Culture.

The following Roses are not hardy, but can be left out over Winter if well protected. Price, except where noted, 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents each; \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5 per dozen; \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 per 100; according to size. We can supply them by the 100 or 1,000 at any season, and will give price in quantity on application. They can be sent by mail, but always at the purchaser's risk.

Adam. A lovely rose; bright, fresh, carmine pink; extra large size, very double and full; free bloomer; delicious tea scent.

Agrippina. Brilliant fiery red, good size and form, very double, full and sweet; an early and profuse bloomer; much esteemed.

Andrea Schwartz. Bright crimson.

Bon Silene. This splendid old variety still holds its own against many of the newer sorts. It is equally valuable for Summer or Winter blooming. Average size and exquisite tea scent; color brilliant carmine.

Catherine Mermet. One of the most fashionable roses in New York last Winter. Color clear rosy pink, very large, pointed buds, full, double and fragrant.

Cels Multiflora. A fine old variety; much valued; blooms in large clusters; medium size, full and double; very fragrant; pale white, tinted with rose.

Chas. Rovolli. One of our favorite varieties. Color a beautiful carmine, changing to silvery rose; base of petals clear yellow. An incessant bloomer, full and very fragrant.

Comtesse de la Barth. One of the best Summer blooming roses grown. Color beautiful rosy salmon, very sweet scented, flowers in clusters and very freely.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. A grand rose; vigorous; color bright coppery rose, shaded with violet crimson.

Cornelia Cook. This beautiful Tea Rose is in great demand for its magnificent buds, which are of immense size and of the most lovely and perfect form imaginable. Color pure creamy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale lemon and blush.

Devoniensis. (Magnolia Rose.) Beautiful creamy white and rosy centre; large, very full and double; delightfully sweet tea scent. One of the finest roses.

Douglass. Dark cherry red, rich and velvety; large, full and fragrant; a neat compact grower; very desirable for bedding.

Etoile de Lyon. This has proven to be a first-class yellow rose for out-door culture, although it has done no good as a cut flower variety for greenhouse culture.

Grace Darling. Creamy, deeply tinted and shaded with pinky peach, a new and distinct color. A most valuable rose for out-door culture.

Hermosa. The "Rose of the Million." A splendid old sort that flowers continuously; color clear, beautiful rose; globular.

Isabella Sprunt. Bright canary yellow, large, beautiful buds, valuable for cut flowers; very sweet tea scent; profuse bloomer.

Letty Coles. A grand Summer rose. Color soft rosy pink, intense crimson in the centre; globular.

Ma Capucine. A lovely Tea Rose, with charming buds and flowers; color golden amber, delicately tinged with peach and fawn; deliciously perfumed.

Mme. Cusin. Flowers medium sized to large, well formed and of good texture; color rosy purple, base of petals and centre of flowers almost white; very distinct, free and vigorous.

Madame Falcot. A beautiful shade of apricot yellow; flowers of medium size, and most beautiful when in the bud.

[The Best Everblooming Roses for Out-door Culture.—Continued.]

Mme. Lambard. Centre purplish rose or rosy red, outer petals creamy, shaded with rose; variable, but always handsome flowers, very large and full; of excellent form and good habit. A splendid rose.

Mme. Welche. Very large, double and beautifully formed; soft, pale yellow, shaded in centre with orange and copper; vigorous in habit, and blooms freely.

Madame Watteville. Of strong growth, with a fine habit and beautiful leafage; of a peculiar and delightful color; color white, shaded with salmon rose; outer petals edged bright rose. In Europe designated as the "Tulip Rose." We cheerfully recommend this variety. Excellent for forcing.

Margretta. Red shaded crimson, of medium size, cup shaped, flowers sometimes produced in clusters. A good incessant bloomer.

Marquis Vivens. Pale rose, shaded with yellow, a very delicate and beautiful color; buds elongated and of fine form. A vigorous and constant bloomer.

Niphetos. Extra large pointed buds of the purest white. A dwarf and compact grower; produces buds in great profusion.

Papa Gontier. Vivid rose color, shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson; flowers large and semi-double. A strong grower, with beautiful dark glossy foliage; a most profuse bloomer. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Perle des Jardins. No rose ever cultivated for cut flowers up to the present time is now so valuable as this; tens of thousands of it, covering many acres in glass, are now grown in the vicinity of New York for Winter flowering; it is equally valuable for Summer, as it flowers continuously. Its color is a rich shade of yellow; large size and perfect form; tea fragrance; a healthy free grower, and unequalled in profusion of bloom, either in greenhouse or in the open ground in Summer. This rose is supposed to be Marechal Niel by most cut flower buyers.

Queen's Scarlet. Very desirable and satisfactory; a constant and profuse bloomer, color rich velvety scarlet, very brilliant and striking; flowers large and quite full; vigorous and hardy.

Rubens. White, shaded with rose, yellowish centre; large and double; produces magnificent white buds, shaded rose.

Safrano. This is the ideal Tea Rose; though one of the oldest, it is still grown in enormous quantities for Winter.

Souvenir d'Elise Vardon. Color creamy white, shaded yellow. One of the most lovely of Tea Roses; extra large bud, and very beautiful when fully expanded. 50, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Souv. de Malmaison. Rich flesh color, with rose centre; very double. When well grown this is considered by many to be the finest rose in existence. It is sometimes forced in the Winter season, but it is properly a Summer blooming rose.

Souvenir de Paul Neyron. White, beautifully tinged with clear golden yellow, edged with clear rosy crimson; very distinct, exquisite fragrance and flowers produced in profusion.

Souv. d'un Ami. A splendid rose, which is now becoming prominent for Winter flowering; buds full and double; clear, deep rose color.

Sunset. Rich golden amber, elegantly shaded with deep coppery yellow; in growth, habit and free blooming qualities resembling the celebrated Perle des Jardins.

Susanna Blanchet. Outer petals a clear flesh white, with blush centre. A most charming rose, of delightful fragrance, long pointed buds, freely produced; of strong growth and beautiful leafage. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

The Bride. A pure white, of extra large size and most perfect form; the buds are pointed and the petals beautifully recurved. A most chaste and elegant rose; a strong grower, free bloomer and has a most delicious tea fragrance.

White Bon Silene. Pure pearly white.

Wm. F. Bennett. Rich velvety crimson. This superb variety has the most delightful fragrance of any known rose; the buds are long and pointed, and are produced in great profusion.



General Collection of Hardy Plants.

WITH few exceptions the plants in the following list are grown in pots, so that they can be safely transported at any season. Our aim is to offer only the very best of each class, and every season we test large numbers of new or scarce kinds, and discard those not sufficiently distinct. Many new and hitherto scarce plants have been added to our collection

in the past year, not as costly novelties, but at prices which put them within the reach of all.

Those desiring to plant hardy plants extensively should send a list for estimate, as we can make lower prices than those quoted when plants are wanted by the hundred.

Winter Protection.—Whilst all the plants offered in this list are perfectly hardy, it is always well to give them some slight protection by using leaves or litter with which to partially cover them. It is especially advantageous to do this the first Winter after they have been transplanted. All plants are somewhat protected in their native habitat by the roots of trees, fallen leaves, grass or sod, and in our gardens, after many of them have become strong, by their own foliage and stems.

¶ The following collections will contain a good assortment of varieties. In ordering them, if there are any varieties which customers already have, or do not want, they should be named.

Collections at Reduced Prices.

12 Hardy Plants, Our Choice.....	\$ 2 00
25 Hardy Plants, Our Choice	4 00
50 Hardy Plants, Our Choice.....	7 00
100 Hardy Plants, Our Choice.....	12 00



[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Acanthus. A stately group of hardy plants, remarkable for their robust and vigorous growth, for their leathery and beautiful foliage, and for the numerous spikes of flowers they produce. They are all hardy, and make fine subjects isolated on the lawn or border.

Acanthus Latifolius. The most valuable kind; will grow from three to six feet. 40 cents each.



Euphorbia Corallata.

Acorus Japonica Variegata. A splendid ornamental plant, with yellow variegated foliage. 35 cents each.

Anemone. (Wind flowers.) Perhaps there are no plants among hardy ones more important than the Anemones. They flourish almost in any location, whether naturalized in the long grass, a sunny bushy bank, or wild in the shrubbery. The Japan Anemones grow strongly, and will care for themselves, even among brushwood and brambles. It is so easy to grow them, and more beautiful flowers do not adorn this world of ours.

Anemone Japonica Alba. (Honorable Jobert.) Few are more lovely than this white wind-flower, so beautiful in the garden and perfectly charming in the shrubbery, the wild garden, naturalized in the grass, or half shady places; height two feet; white, and bloom in late Summer and Autumn. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anemone Japonica. Rose-colored flowers two inches across, flowering freely in late Summer and Fall; very beautiful; height, two feet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anemone Alpina. (Alpine Wind-flower.) This is almost too stately to be classed with the dwarf plants we usually term Alpine. But high on nearly every great mountain range in northern and temperate climes it is one of the most frequent and well marked plants. The interior of the flower is white, the outside being frequently tinted with pale purplish blue; height of plant four to eighteen inches. Succeeds well in the rock garden and in the border where the soil is good. 35 cents each.

Anemone Apennina. (Apennine Wind-flower.) Has erect flowers of bright sky blue. These star like flowers are paler

on the outside than within. The plants grow in dense tufts, and the flowers are thickly scattered over the low cushion of soft green leaves. Succeeds well in rockery, shrubbery and border. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Anemone Robinsoniana. Flowers of rich sky blue; large and well formed flowers. One of the most lovely plants of this family. 40 cents each.

Anemone Palmata. A very distinct kind, with leathery, kidney shaped, slightly lobed leaves, and large handsome flowers of a glossy golden yellow, only opening to meet the sun. A native of North Africa and Spain, and other places on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is especially a rock work gem. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anemone Pennsylvanica. (Native.) Flowers white; a vigorous grower; valuable for growing among shrubs, or for the wild garden. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Anemone Triloba. (Hepatica.) A native Anemone, producing blue flowers very abundantly in early Spring; the foliage is evergreen and handsome at all times of the year; requires shade. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Antirrhinum. (Snapdragon.) One of the showiest and most beautiful of garden flowers; our collection is the finest in America. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Aquilegia Cœrulea. (Rocky Mountain Columbine.) Beautiful blue and white flowers in early Spring. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Glandulosa. One of the most beautiful of this genus, and one of the most exquisite of all hardy perennials; flowers rich deep blue with pure white corolla. 25 cents each.

Aquilegia Alpina. Blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Canadensis. A native species quite dwarf, with very pretty yellow and red flowers; fine for naturalizing in the grass or edge of shrubbery. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Olympica. Red and yellow flower. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Skinnerii. A distinct and elegant kind; the flowers are on long slender stems, the sepals being greenish colored, and the petals small and yellow; the spurs are nearly two inches long, of a bright orange red, and attenuated into a club shaped extremity. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Vulgaris. The common garden variety; all colors, single and double. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Aquilegia Folis Variegata. A beautiful sort, with yellow foliage; very distinct. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Chrysantha. Grows two and a half feet high, forming a bush two to three feet across, which is covered for two months with golden yellow flowers with long spurs; one of the most distinct of the family. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Aquilegia Californica. A California species, growing two and a half feet high, bearing a profusion of bright scarlet flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aconitum Napellus. (Monkshood.) Spikes of blue, helmet-shaped flowers; a stately growing plant, five to six feet high; does well in partial shade. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Achillea Millifolium Roseum. (Rose-flowered Yarrow.) Rosy flowers in large heads; blooms freely all Summer; fifteen to eighteen inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Achillea Egyptica. (Golden Yarrow.) Similar to the above, but golden yellow; handsome white foliage; eighteen inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Achillea Ptarmica Fl. Pl. (Mill-flower.) One of the prettiest and most useful of our border perennials, with prostrate stems six inches high; pure white flowers exceedingly double, and invaluable for cutting purposes. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Agrostemma Coronana. (Rose Campion.) Flowers rich deep crimson, remaining in bloom a long time; one of the brightest and most distinct of the hardy perennials, with white downy foliage; two feet. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Agrostemma Flos Jovis. Forms a pretty symmetrical bush two feet high, having soft downy foliage, and clustered heads of bright rose-colored flowers, continuing in blossom a long time; a first-class plant for cutting. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

*Hardy Asters.*

Anthericum Liliastrum. (St. Bruno's Lily.) Spikes of large pure white flowers, about two feet in height, issuing from tufts of long, narrow grass-like foliage. The flowers are about two inches in length, and exceedingly fragrant; one of the most beautiful of late Spring flowering perennials. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Anthericum Liliastrum Major. A gigantic form of preceding, spikes of flowers eighteen inches in length; on stems three feet in height. The individuals are very long, pure white, produced in great abundance, and exceedingly effective. A first-class border perennial, and one that can be grown in any ordinary soil, and thoroughly hardy. 50 cents each.

Ameria Maratima Splendens. (Thrift, or Sea Pink.) A very pretty dwarf perennial, with rose-colored flowers. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Anchusa Gigantea. A strong growing perennial, forming a branching pyramid three feet or more in height, which is covered the whole Summer with innumerable sky blue flowers. 20 cents each.

Asparagus Verticillatus. A fine climbing sort; grows about ten feet high. 30 cents each.

Arundinaria Folis Variegata. (Ribbon Grass.) Foliage, striped white; twelve to eighteen inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Armeria Cephalotus Rubra. (Giant Thrift.) Large heads of deep rose-colored flowers; one of the best of this family. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Allium Platycaula. (Native Wild Onion.) Flowers bright rose, in large dense heads, six inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Allium Cernuum. (Native.) Ten to fifteen inches high; flowers light pink. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Allium Azureum. Sky blue; handsome. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Arenaria Balearica. Evergreen foliage, crowned with numerous small white flowers; fine for carpeting on the rocks or shady places. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Aster Novæ Angliæ. (New England Star Wort.) When we speak of Asters, we are apt to associate the name with the annual kinds popularly known as China Asters, and are thus led to overlook the rightful owners of the name—those hardy flowers, literally stars of the earth, which shine out all the brighter owing to the time of the year during which they are in perfection. When our gardens are nearly devoid of bright color, and when hardy flowers of nearly all kinds are at their lowest ebb, Star Wort will bloom bravely during the last days of Autumn. They are not quite so showy as Chrysanthemums at a distance, but when closely examined they are more beautiful; flowers large, bluish purple; height, five to six feet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aster Chapmanii. Numerous heads of small flowers of light clear blue. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aster Ericodes. White with yellow centres, late; small but very elegant. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aster Formosissimus. A distinct and beautiful species; height, four feet; flowers rosy purple; large, and exceedingly free blooming. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aster Lævigatus. Flowers in close panicles of a lovely sky blue. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aster Pollyphyllus. Medium size; white flowers; very abundant in August; height, four feet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Alyssum Saxatile Compactum. A charming little plant, with golden yellow flowers. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Alyssum Argentia. Silvery foliage; yellow flowers. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Astilbe Japonica. (Hortia Jap.) Also known as Spiræa Japonica. Beautiful feathery white flowers and fine foliage; about twelve inches high; blooms in early Summer. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Asclepias Tuberosa. Brilliant orange red; flowers on stems two feet high, each producing several heads of flowers, lasting in bloom for a considerable time; is one of the showiest of our Autumnal flowers, deserving extensive cultivation. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Asclepias Incarnata. Flesh colored flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Arundo Donax. A handsome reed, growing from ten to fifteen feet high; splendid for tropical effect. 50 cents each.

Arundo Folis Variegata. A magnificent variegated variety of the preceding. 75 cents each.

*Antirrhinums.*

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Aubretia Deltoides. A very dwarf plant, with purple flowers. produced very freely in April and May. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aubretia Purpurea. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aubretia Bougainville. A remarkably neat, low growing plant,

dense-
ly cov-
ered
with
blue
flow-
ers in
Spring
fine

for rock work,
or carpeting. 15
cents each; \$1.
50 per dozen.

Bellis Perennis.

This is
the old
double
daisy,
white
and pink
varie-
ties. 10
cents
each; \$1
per dozen; \$6
per hundred.

Bocconia Cordata. This is one of the finest of our hardy foliage plants, admirably adapted for planting among shrubs, or in isolated positions on the lawn. It is perfectly hardy, growing from six to eight feet, having terminal panicles of peculiar brownish flowers, and is sometimes called the Plumed Poppy. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Baptisia Australis. A strong growing perennial, forming bushy tufts from three to five feet high with sea green trifoliate leaves; the flowers are delicate blue and brown, in long, erect spikes. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Calystegia Dahurica. (Bind-weed.) A superb hardy Convolvulus; fine for naturalizing in tall grass, or for growing over rocks and shrubbery. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Calystegia Pubescens. A double variety of the above. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Campanula Media. (Canterbury Bell.) Double and single varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Campanula Macrantha. As a strong growing border plant there are few in our collection to equal this; it forms an erect pyramidal bush, three to four feet high, composed of numerous stems bearing numbers of large purplish blue flowers, nearly as large as the old Canterbury Bell. It can be highly recommended for the back row of herbaceous border, among shrubs or for naturalizing. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Campanula Pyramidalis. A noble plant for back of the herbaceous border, forming a pyramid composed of numerous stems, four to five feet in height, each stem being crowded with salver like blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Campanula Pyramidalis Alba. Similar to the above, but with white flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Campanula Persicifolia. The flowers of this variety have two rows of petals, the outer one reflexed forming a ball; the color is blue and very effective; height two feet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Campanula Turbinata. A dwarf compact growing plant; the flowers are borne singly on naked stems about six inches long, of a deep shade of blue and fully one and a half inches across, and bloom all Summer; perhaps the most desirable of all the dwarf Campanulas. A native of the mountains of Transylvania, and is perfectly hardy. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Campanula Barbata Alba. One of the sweet white flowers that abound in the rich green meadows of Alpine France and Switzerland, and readily known by the long beard at the mouth of its pretty flowers, which are nearly one and a quarter inches long; height eighteen inches. 30 cents each.

Campanula Grandis. A fine old fashioned perennial, with blue salver shaped flowers, forming a bush three feet in height. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Campanula Grandiflora "Mariesii." A very beautiful Japanese variety, growing from nine to twelve inches, composed of numerous rigid stems thinly set with large blue flowers, the flowers being so abundant as to almost cover the plant. One of the finest Campanulas in our collection. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Campanula Carpatica. This forms neat compact tufts, about a foot in height, covered with large erect blue flowers, all Summer. A fine edging or border plant. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Campanula Carpatica Alba. Similar to above, but with pure white flowers; both of these can be highly recommended. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Campanula Garganica. Sheets of purplish salver shaped flowers; fine for carpeting or rock work. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Coreopsis Lanceolata. The best of this family; flowers large bright golden-yellow, and produced in the greatest profusion; invaluable for cutting. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

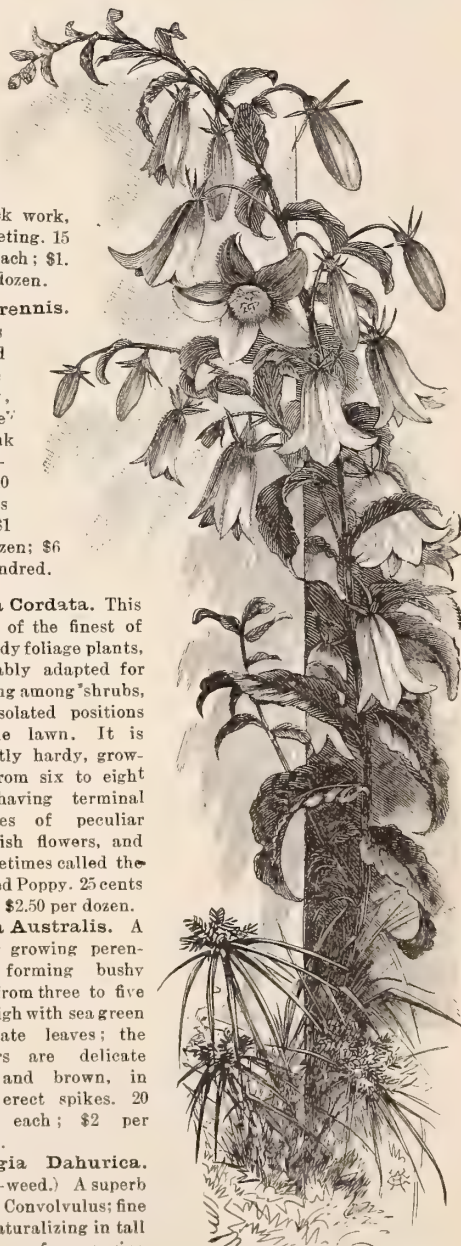
Chrysanthemum, Hardy Yellow. A perfectly hardy variety, with very large golden yellow flowers, which are produced in the greatest abundance. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy White. Identical with the above, except the flowers are pure white. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum Maximum. Without a doubt this is the best of the hardy Marguerites; large bold flowers, three inches across; pure white, with a yellow centre; invaluable for Autumn decoration, or for cutting purposes. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum Latifolia. Previously offered under the name C. Maximum, one of the best of the large Marguerites; flowers two to three inches across; white, with yellow centre. It grows about three feet high, forming a large bush covered with flowers for two months. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum, Semi-Duplex. (New.) A plant destined to take a high position among decorative plants for cutting purposes. It is a peculiar double form of the common May



Tall Campanula.

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

weed, reminding one very much of the Japanese Chrysanthemum. The flowers are pure white, remarkably free flowering, will grow in any position or soil, and is highly recommended; was awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society July 2, 1887. \$1 each.

Convallaria Majallis. (Lily of the Valley.) Price, 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

Centaurea Montana. (Perennial Corn Flower.) A very useful group of plants, growing one foot high, producing large red, white and yellow flowers in great abundance during a long time in Summer; for cutting purposes they are invaluable; exceedingly useful for bouquets. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

Centaurea Babylonica. A stately growing perennial, having leathery, downy foliage and tall spikes of yellow flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Centaurea Dealbata. Large rose-colored flowers, with foliage of a dark green on the upper, and nearly white on their under surface; fine for cutting. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Cassia Marylandica. (Wild Senna.) A handsome plant, with acacia-like foliage and masses of bright yellow and black flowers; very effective in masses; it grows five feet high; blooms in July and August. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Catanache Cerulea. Eighteen inches high; flowers blue; continues in bloom all Summer; flowers can be dried for Winter decoration. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Callirhoe Involucrata. Very dwarf, producing all Summer numerous violet crimson flowers, two inches across; a most desirable plant; fine for carpeting. 25 cents each.

Delphiniums. See special description.

Dianthus Barbatus. (Sweet William.) Finest double and single varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Dianthus Superbus. Pale purple flowers; very fragrant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dianthus Plumarius. (Pheasant eye pink.) Double and single mixed, very free blooming. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Dicentra Canadensis. (Squirrel Corn.) Native, moist woods; white; a very pretty early Spring-blooming plant; handsome fern-like foliage; requires shade. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Dicentra Cucularia. (Dutchman's Breeches.) A pretty native plant, four to ten inches high; flowers greenish white, tinged with rose; early Spring; likes moist, shady places. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dicentra Spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart.) A well known and beautiful hardy perennial. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dicentra Eximea. A charming Spring flowering plant, having delicate light green fern-like foliage, and racemes of drooping reddish flowers. One of the finest Spring decorative plants, and invaluable for cutting. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Digitalis Purpurea. (Foxgloves.) Tall, very showy perennials, in assorted colors. Of these splendid perennials we have a large collection of the best varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Dictamnus Fraxinella. A very showy border perennial, having fragrant foliage and spikes of curious red flowers; giving off during hot weather a fragrant volatile oil, which explodes when a match is applied to it. 50 cents each.

Dictamnus Fraxinella Alba. Similar to the above, but pure white. 50 cents each.

Dracocephalum Ruyschiana. (Dragon's Head.) A Japanese variety, quite distinct from any other of this family; erect in habit, light green foliage, with whorls of light blue flowers, more than an inch in length. A really showy decorative plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Doronicum Plantagineum Excelsum. A beautiful Spring-flowering "Composite," having large golden yellow flowers four inches in diameter. It commences blooming in April and continues in flower during the whole of the season. It is fond of plenty of moisture and prefers a stiff soil. It was awarded

a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society June, 1887. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Dodecatheon Media. (The American Cowslip.) Slender stems, twelve inches in height, bearing umbels of twenty rosy-purple flowers on each. The petals rise vertically from the centre of the flower, in the way of the Cyclamen, giving it a peculiar and graceful appearance. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Eryngium Giganteum. (Ivory Thistle.)

Forming a stately bush, three and one-half feet high, very rigid and symmetrical. The stems are glistening white and the leaves and bracts all partake more or less of the same color. 50 cents each.

Eryngium Amethystinum.

A noble and handsome plant sufficiently attractive for almost any situation in the flower border. It grows about three feet, with handsome lacinated foliage, and the heads of flowers are a lovely Amethystine blue, the bracts as well as upper portions of the stems being the same color. 50 cents each.

Eryngium Pandanifolium. Foliage Pandanus-like; very decorative. 25 cents each.

Edelweiss. (See *Leontopodium Alpinum*.)

Erythronium. (Dog's Tooth Violet.) These bulbous plants are among the loveliest of our hardy garden flowers; height five to ten inches.

E. Americana. (Yellow Adder's Tongue.) The leaves are pale green, mottled and dotted with purple and white; flowers one inch across; pale yellow, spotted near the base, and produced on slender stalks six to nine inches high. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Erigeron Auranticus. A new plant, one of the best of this genus and one of the finest of recent introduction. It forms a tuft of leaves somewhat in the way of *Aster Alpinus*, bearing bright orange flowers as large as a dollar. It flowers very freely, will thrive in almost any soil, and can be highly recommended. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Erysimum Pulchellum. New dwarf species, close tufted habit, yellow flowers. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Erianthus Ravennæ. Resembles the Pampas Grass, but is entirely hardy. Fine for tropical effects. 30 cents each.

Euphorbia Corallata. A tall branching plant, with white flowers. Fine for cutting from July to October. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata. A perfectly hardy and remarkably beautiful variegated grass, bearing lyre shaped plumes. Fine for tropical effects. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina. This is the finest of all the *Eulalias*; a very strong grower, with golden transverse stripes, each shoot terminating with a feathery plume in the Fall, and can be used with good effect on the lawn, in the border or shrubbery. 30, 50 and 75 cents each.

Ferula Communis. (Giant Fennel.) This plant has the appearance of the larger filmy ferns, though it must be established for a year or two before reaching perfection; exceedingly attractive during the early Spring months, but when it has arrived at maturity is one of the grandest hardy foliage plants in cultivation. 50 cents each.



Aquilegia.

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Funkia Alba. (Small white Day Lily.) The Funkias are a remarkably beautiful class of plants, both for their foliage and flowers; very effective if planted in groups. 30 cents each.

Funkia Fortunei. (Day Lily.) A beautiful species, with rigid glaucous leaves and bright blue flowers. 40 cents each.

Funkia Ovata. This is one of the finest leaved Day Lilies; violet blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Funkia Subcordata. A very fine white flowered variety of the Day Lily. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Edelweiss.

Funkia Variegata. Variegated foliage, blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Funkia Sieboldii. Has the most effective foliage of the entire genus; a strong grower, with light purple flowers. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Galega Officinalis. A very handsome and free blooming perennial, with pink flowers; grows three to four feet high. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Galega Alba. Same as above, with white flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gynerium Argentium. (Pampas Grass.) The finest of all ornamental grasses: superb for the lawn as single stations; needs protection in this latitude. 50 cents each.

Geranium Pratense. A tall growing kind with large purple flowers. 25 cents each.

Geranium Richardsoni. A robust native variety; large flowers of reddish purple. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Geranium Sanguineum. A highly ornamental border or rock plant; the flowers are large, of a deep crimson purple, and are produced in the greatest profusion all Summer. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Geum Coccineum. Fine scarlet flowers; a good border plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Geum Coccineum Plenum. A grand variety of the old fashioned scarlet Geum, having larger heads and more numerous flowers of a bright dazzling scarlet; the flowers are double, lasting from May to October. This can be highly recommended as a first-class perennial, and no collection can be complete without it. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gunnera Scabra. A gigantic species from damp, shady ravines of the Andes, producing leaves from four to five feet in diameter. It forms a noble plant in moist, shady situations, beside running streams, etc. \$1.50 each.

Gunnera Manicata. One of the finest hardy decorative plants. The leaves obtain an enormous size; splendid for tropical effects in shady places. \$1.50 each.

Gailardias. This plant has hitherto been placed with the rank and file of herbaceous plants, but for the future will take a much more prominent position. They are all hardy, very free blooming, will thrive in ordinary border, and are very useful for cutting, the flower lasting a week in water. They grow about two and a half feet in height; are of a bushy habit, and produce myriads of blossoms from June to October; they vary in color from the palest primrose to the deepest crimson. 25 cents each.

Globularia Tricassantha. Dark blue flower; a fine border plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Helianthemum Alpestre. White; fine for edgings. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum Vulgare. (Rock Rose.) A genus of ornamental evergreen flowering shrubs, forming compact bushes from three to nine inches in height, covered with large flowers of every shade of color, both single and double; invaluable for hot, dry situations. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum. Double crimson. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum. Rosy Buff. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum. Yellow. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum. Hyssopifolia, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum. Rhodanthemum. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Heracleum Giganteum. (Giant Parsnip.) A majestic foliage plant often attaining a height of ten feet or more. 75 cents each.

Heracleum Barbatum. Another variety of Giant Parsnip, growing quite tall. 75 cents each.

Hibiscus Moscheutos. (Rose Mallow.) This plant grows from three to four feet high, forming a bushy plant with many branches, producing numerous large rosy flowers three inches across, and it blooms from June to October. A very desirable bold free blooming plant for shrubbery, the hardy border, or isolated on the grass. 25 cents each.

Hydrangea Paniculata. A splendid hardy Hydrangea. 25, 50 cents and \$1 each.

Perennial Sunflowers. These form a very important group, bold, showy, Summer and Autumn flowering plants, indispensable for large borders, woodland walks, etc., and especially where cut flowers are wanted in quantity. They are all remarkably free flowering and very free growing, and you can scarcely find a situation or soil in which they will not succeed; specially adapted for naturalizing. These should be planted in masses in the shrubbery, borders, or grass, when in the Autumn they will form sheets of golden yellow flowers, worth walking a mile to see, and supply cut flowers by the barrow load for church decoration, or filling large vases.

Helianthus Multiflorus Plenus. A nardy, double flowering golden yellow sunflower of great beauty. The flowers are about three inches in diameter, and are produced in the greatest abundance. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Helianthus Multiflorus. (The Great Perennial Single Sunflower.) A vigorous growing perennial six to seven feet in height, producing large deep yellow flowers from June to October. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthus Harpatium Rigidum. (Prairie Sunflower.) Bright large golden yellow flowers, three to five feet high; very hardy. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Helianthus Lætiflorus. A grand perennial sunflower, similar in growth to H. Rigidus, but with flowers considerably larger and of a rich dark yellow color; the disks also being yellow instead of purple, as in H. Rigidus and semi-double. 50 cents each.

Hemerocallis Flava. (Orange, or Lemon Lily.) Golden yellow, very fragrant; fine for cutting. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hemerocallis Fulva Flore Pleno. Double yellow flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hyacinthus Candicans. A species of a Hyacinth which blooms during August and September, growing three to five feet high, with long spikes of pure white flowers. It is perfectly hardy, and can be left in the ground over Winter. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helleborus Niger. (Christmas Rose.) 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Hollyhocks. Among all hardy plants there are none more effective in the garden than the Hollyhocks. Our collection is grown from seed of the finest strain in Europe, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction. We offer them in separate colors—red, crimson, pink, white, yellow, brown or black, rose and purple, at 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$14 per 100. Mixed colors, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Hollyhocks. Chater's prize collection. This is acknowledged by all to be the finest strain of Hollyhocks in the world. We offer varieties, embracing every color and combination of colors. 25 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen.

Heuchera Sanguinea. This new plant is one of the most beautiful hardy border plants yet introduced. It forms a neat, compact tuft of deep cordate leaves of a light green color, and slightly hairy. The flower stems are slender, from twelve to fifteen inches high, covered with bright crimson flowers, which last a long time in good condition. On a strong plant I have seen eighteen spikes, and when seen in masses like this, it has a most charming effect. 75 cents each.

Iberis Sempervirens. The evergreen Candytuft; corymbs of white flowers; fine for borders. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Iberis Sempervirens Plena. (New.) This new plant comes to us from Europe with the highest recommendations. It is identical with the common evergreen Candytuft, except the flowers are larger and perfectly double; snowy-white in color. It will prove invaluable as a border plant and for cutting. 25 cents each.

Iberis Gibraltarica. The largest and showiest of this genus, forming elegant bushes of an irregular outline, clothed with large compact heads of white flowers, slightly tinged with rose. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Inula Glandulosa. A native of the Caucasian Alps; large golden flowers, two to four inches across; a wonderfully effective plant, which we are enabled to offer for the first time in this country. 50 cents each.

Lobelia Cardinalis. (Queen Victoria.) Dark red foliage; flowers brilliant scarlet and very large; a strikingly beautiful plant. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lobelia Cardinalis. (Native Cardinal Flower.) This is one of the handsomest of all hardy plants; its bold, erect habit and strikingly brilliant flowers adapt it for situations where bright colors are desirable. When planted near evergreens its bright scarlet flowers contrast most beautifully with the foliage of the evergreens. It is very desirable in any location. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lobelia Syphilitica. Large dense spikes of handsome blue flowers, eighteen inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lychnis Senno Striata. Scarlet striped with white, variable. A fine border plant. 20 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lychnis Chalcedonica. One of the grand old hardy plants, with brilliant scarlet flowers all Summer. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lychnis Alpina. Reddish purple, very dwarf and neat. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lychnis Haageana. A very showy perennial, about one foot in height; remarkable for its striking flowers, nearly two inches across, of every shade of color, from brilliant scarlet to pure white. Mixed varieties, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lychnis Haageana Gigantea. A taller growing variety of the above. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lychnis Sieboldii. A Japanese species, with large cream colored flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lychnis Viscaria Splendens. Flowers fiery red; a neat, early flowering border plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lythrum Roseum Superbum. A vigorous growing perennial, about three feet high, with branching spikes of bright rose colored flowers. It thrives best in a damp situation. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lythrum Virgatum. A very showy variety, with rosy purple flowers, about two feet high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Liatris Pycnostachya. (Blazing Star.) These plants produce heads of pale purple flowers, eighteen inches long. A very desirable plant and one of the most useful for growing on dry soils. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Liatris Spicata. Produces rigid spikes of purple flowers, about a foot high. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lupinus Grandiflorus. A showy and useful hardy plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lysimachia Nummularia. (Moneywort.) A creeping plant with numerous yellow flowers in Summer; splendid for carpeting the hardy border or under shrubs. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100.

Lysimachia Nummularia Aurea. (Golden Moneywort.) Foliage bright golden yellow; a splendid creeping plant for carpeting. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8 per 100.



Campanula Turbinata.

Leontopodium Alpinum. (Edelweis.) A curious Alpine species, producing heads of flowers enveloped in a soft silky substance like cotton wool; easily grown in light soil in a shaded situation. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Lathyrus Latifolius. (Perennial Pea.) The Perennial Peas are among the most desirable climbing plants, for a low screen, or for running over rocks or stumps, producing bright red flowers in great abundance. 25 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen.

Lathyrus Latifolius Albus. One of the most hardy useful plants for cutting purposes in cultivation: flowers large pure white, and produced in great abundance. 40 cents each.

Linara Alpina. (Alpine Snapdragon.) A pretty dwarf plant, forming dense tufts of a bluish silvery tint; very free blooming; six inches. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Linum Flavum. An invaluable border plant, forming neat bushes a foot in height, and covered most of the Summer with innumerable golden yellow flowers; will grow in any soil or situation. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Linum Album. Similar to above, but white flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Linum Perenne. (Blue Flax.) One of the best; flowers bright blue. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Linum Lewisii. A hardy Flax, with numerous blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Myosotis Palustris Semperflorens. Light blue flowers, and in bloom the whole Summer; very hardy, and specially valuable for its remarkable blooming qualities. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Myosotis Dissitiflora. This is the best of the Forget-me-nots. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Malva Moschata Alba. Flowers pure white, two inches across, and very fragrant. A charming border plant. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Montbretia Crocosmœflora. Bulbous rooted plants from the Cape of Good Hope, growing about two feet high, producing an abundance of bright green leaves, which resemble those of the Gladiolus; the flowers are three inches in diameter and are

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

borne on branching stems, each stem bearing about three dozen flowers, closely arranged, bright orange red, with spots of a darker hue. The bulbs can be treated as *Gladiolus*, or can be left in the ground with protection. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Oenothera Biennis. (Evening Primrose.) A handsome tall growing plant, with large bright yellow flowers, three to five feet high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Oenothera Drummondii Nana. Large yellow flowers; dwarf; desirable. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Oenothera Rosea. Small rosy purple flowers; erect habit. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.



Wahlenbergia.

Oenothera Fraserii. Large golden yellow. 20 cents each.

Oenothera Taraxacifolia Aurea. Similar to *O. Taraxacifolia*, but yellow. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Oenothera Lamarkiana. Large yellow flowers, in long spikes; habit of *Biennis*. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Oenothera Missouriensis. Fine trailing species; large yellow, long tubed flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Oenothera Taraxacifolia. Forms a prostrate mass of deep divided foliage and immense large white flowers, changing to deep pink. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Orobis Lathyroides. This is a lovely border plant, growing from eighteen to twenty-four inches high; its flowers are bright blue, produced in dense racemes, and is a capital wild garden plant, flourishing in any soil. 35 cents each.

Pœonia. For description, see page —.

Papaver Orientale Grandiflorum. (Monarch Poppy.) This is the largest showiest and most striking hardy flower grown. Planted in groups they present a most splendid effect, with a

profusion of large scarlet flowers in June. The flowers are often six to nine inches across. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Papaver Bracteatum. Resembling the variety above. Flowers somewhat smaller, of an orange scarlet color. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Papaver Alpinum Album. Large and beautiful white flowers, spotted at the base; the plant has smooth or hairy dissected leaves, cut into acute lobes; the foliage is very handsome. A native of the higher Alps. 25 cents each.

Papaver Umbrosum. This is a strikingly beautiful hardy biennial, about two feet, and renews itself from seed; the color of the flower is a dazzling scarlet, with a jet black blotch on the inner base of each petal, which is sometimes margined with ashy gray. A fine plant for massing. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pyrethrum Uliginosum. A pure white, daisy like flower, three inches in diameter, with bronze centre; it forms a bushy plant, about two feet high and as wide as high; it blooms during July and August, and is covered with a mass of its pretty flowers in September. No border should be without it. 25 cents each. \$2.50 per doz.

Pyrethrum Ptchihatchewi. (Turfig Daisy.) A Caucasian composite; chiefly remarkable for its power of resisting drouth, its foliage retaining its verdure even in dry weather, when planted on banks or slopes; the flower heads closely resemble those of the common Ox Eye Daisy. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Pardanthus Sinensis. A very pretty plant, with long lanceolate leaves, and panicles two or three feet long, of pretty crimson, tigridia like flowers. Its black seeds, in the form of blackberry, remaining all the Winter on the plant, has caused it to be called the Blackberry Lily. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Penstemon Cobæ. Large white flowers shaded with blue; a splendid sort. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Penstemon Barbatus Torreyii. (Chelone.) A stately and brilliant flowering perennial, three to four feet high, with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Penstemon Glaber. A lovely species, about one foot in height, producing in early Summer long terminal racemes of large open flowers varying in shades from light to dark blue; perfectly hardy. 40 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

Polemonium Cœruleum. (Valerian or Jacob's Ladder.) A blue flowered hardy plant, blooming in July. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Polemonium Alba. A white variety of the above. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Polemonium Flavum. Like *P. Cœrulea* in habit; bright yellow flowers. 50 cents each.

Polemonium Himalayicum. A charming novelty now offered for the first time; not only is it the finest of this family, but a most valuable acquisition to our list of choice perennials, forming large tufts of graceful fern-like foliage of a vigorous habit not more than two feet high, and producing large branching spikes of beautiful azure blue flowers, each from one to one and a half inches across. It flowers from May to August, and is one of the most striking border plants yet introduced. 75 cents each.

Polemonium Richardsonii. From Arctic North America; the flowers are a lovely sky blue with golden anthers forming a striking contrast, and are produced in large lax heads eighteen inches high. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pyrethrum Roseum. A fine collection of mixed seedlings, single and double. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Polygonum Cuspidatum. (Giant Knotweed.) A gigantic growing plant, eight feet in height, with large handsome foliage, and innumerable racemes of white flowers in the axils of the leaves. Very useful for the wild garden, shrubby borders, or for isolated positions on the lawn. 50 cents each.

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Pulmonaria Maculata. (Lungwort.) Large foliage beautifully blotched with silver; a very distinct and fine border plant. 25 cents each.

Phlox Subulata Atropurpurea. Dark purple; very free blooming; one of the best of this section for carpeting under shrubs, edgings, &c. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Phlox Reptans. Small round leaves; the rosy flowers produced freely, in Spring, in loose panicles. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Phlox Procumbens. One of the most distinct of the Alpine section, forming creeping tufts of small green foliage, with clusters of lilac colored flowers; exceedingly free blooming, and one of the most effective for Spring bedding. Flowers in May. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Phlox Setacea. (Model.) This forms a dwarf, compact mass of evergreen foliage covered in early Spring with numerous pink flowers, with a red centre; very conspicuous. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Phlox Subulata. (Moss Pink.) Spreading stems and narrow moss-like foliage; flowers pinkish purple with darker centre, produced in great profusion in April or May. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Phlox Subulata Alba. A white flowered variety of the above; very showy when in bloom. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

These Phloxes are especially adapted for covering the ground under shrubbery or under the larger plants in the hardy border, or for rock work. Special prices given for large numbers.

Plumbago Larpentæ. A beautiful perennial, six inches in height; flowers of the finest indigo blue. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

The Potentillas are strawberry like plants, of vigorous growth and very hardy, producing most beautiful flowers of various shades.

Potentilla Atrosanguinea. This is the progenitor of the fine hybrid sorts, and is very desirable. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Potentilla Formosa. A fine cherry red flower. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Potentilla. Fine double mixed colors. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Potentilla. Double named varieties; very beautiful, hardy plants, with double flowers, that vary from yellow through every shade of crimson and scarlet. 75 cents each.

Pinks. (See *Dianthus*.)

Primrose. (Hardy English varieties.) Finest gold laced varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Polyanthus. In assorted varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Primula Cashmeriana. Large heads of violet blue flowers; with yellow eye, under surface of foliage covered with yellow dust; very vigorous; requires partial shade. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Rheum Officinale. A Chinese variety of Rhubarb of majestic size. Fine for tropical effect. 50 cents each.

Rheum Emodi. A Himalayan species, with reddish flowers. 75 cents each.

Rudbeckia Hirta. (Native Corn flower.) Similar to *R. Newmani*, but taller. 25 cents each.

Rudbeckia Newmani. One of the best of our hardy border plants, producing its showy golden yellow and black flowers in the greatest profusion during the Autumn. 25 cents each.

Rudbeckia Californica. Large yellow flower heads. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Saponaria Ocymoides. (Soapwort.) A beautiful dwarf creeping plant, completely covered in Summer with rosy pink flowers. Fine for carpeting. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Sanguinaria Canadensis. (Bloodroot.) A singular and pretty plant, with thick creeping root stralks, which send up deeply cut glaucous leaves six inches high; the flowers are

produced singly, one inch across, pure white, with a tassel of yellow stamens, and blooms very early in the Spring. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Salvia Argentea. A fine silver foliage plant, producing leaves six to twelve inches, which are really effective; the flower is of little consequence and should be pinched out, as the leaves are larger and finer when the plant is not allowed to bloom. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Salvia Officialis Variegata. A beautiful variegated variety of sage, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.



Erythronium. (Dog's Tooth Violet.)

Sedum Sieboldii. Trailing; flowers rose purple; late in Autumn. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Sedum Aizoon. Grows one foot or more in height and has erect stems, terminated by dense clusters of yellow flowers; it is perfectly hardy and is an old garden plant, suitable for the border or rock garden. A native of Siberia and Japan. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sedum Lydium. (Anglicum.) A pretty little plant, with crowded greenish leaves, red tipped. Of plants adapted for edgings or covering slopes, bordering foot paths, none excel this *Sedum*. Very small pieces put in the soil in Spring soon form a perfect mass of green scarcely exceeding an inch in height, and as level as a piece of turf. In spots where turf will not thrive this plant will do well. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Sedum Spectabile. This is the handsomest of the tall growing species; it is an erect growing plant, with stout stems from one foot to eighteen inches high, furnished with broad glaucous leaves; the rosy purple flowers are produced in dense broad corymbs. Its fine heads of rosy purple flowers expand about the first of August and last for two months or longer in perfection. It grows and flowers well in any position, even in shade, where most other plants fail. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sedum Spurium. (Purple Stone Crop.) With large flat crenate leaves and rosy purple corymbs of flowers; well suited for forming edgings; blooms late in Summer and through the Autumn making a bright display. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sedum Acre. Grows three inches high; flowers yellow; retains its bright green color all Winter; one of the best for carpeting. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Sempervivum Arenarium. (Houseleek.) Forms small rosettes of succulent leaves, and will thrive on rocks or in the most barren places. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sempervivum Globiferum. Similar to the above, but larger. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Spirea Lobata. (Native Spirea.) Flowers deep rose; of a robust habit; grows three feet high. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spirea Palmata. One of the handsomest of our herbaceous plants and very hardy; flowers of the most beautiful red. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Spiraea Palmata Alba. A new and most lovely pure white variety of the above; similar in habit, adaptabilities, etc. A really beautiful decorative plant; has been awarded two first-class certificates. \$1 each.

*Delphinium.*

Spiraea Astilboides. A most beautiful Japanese species, growing about two feet high, producing numerous dense plumes of most lovely feathery white flowers, distinct from any of this family; hardy and easily grown in pots or borders; a choice and rare plant. Scarce. \$2.50 each.

Spiraea Aruncus. (Goat's Beard.) A lovely border perennial, growing three feet high, producing long feathery panicles, composed of innumerable small white flowers, forming a gigantic plume; very graceful. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Filipendula Flore Pleno. Numerous corymbs of double white flowers, and pretty fern-like foliage; one of the best, most useful, and showy perennials in our collection. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Filapendula. Similar to the above, with single flowers, sometimes tipped with red; it makes a fine edging plant. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Venusta. Deep rosy carmine flowers, on stems three feet in height, forming large cymes six to twelve inches across. One of the best of our hardy perennials for a shady, moist situation. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Statice Latifolia. (The Great Sea Lavender.) Grows two and one-half feet high, forming an immense branched panicle two feet across, composed of innumerable blue flowers; fine for cutting, and may be dried for Winter decoration. 25 cents each.

Statice Gmelini. The leaves of this straw flower lie close to the earth, flower violet blue, in large branched panicles, which may be cut and preserved like other straw flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Stenactis Speciosa. A vigorous growing species, with erect stems; it grows about two and a half feet high, and bears in profusion during June and July large purplish lilac Aster like flowers, with conspicuous orange centres; fine for borders or massing. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sidalcea Candida. A pretty malvaceous plant from Colorado, having pure white flowers about an inch across. It prefers a moist, loamy soil; grows about two feet high, and can be recommended for the border. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Scabiosa Caucasicæ. Pale blue flowers; one of the most desirable of hardy plants, and one we can highly recommend for general culture. It should be grown by every one, if only for the sake of its flowers for cutting. It is a vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, very free blooming, and fine for massing. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Silene Alpestrus. A charming evergreen border plant, forming tufts of dark green foliage, covered with panicles of glistening white flowers; fine for massing. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Silene Shaftæ. A neat trailing Autumn flowering species, with rosy purple flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Silene Saxatilis. Flowers white; fine for edgings or rock work. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Stipa Pennata. (Feather Grass.) This grass forms a strong, stiff tuft, about two feet high, gracefully arching, and densely covered with long twisted feathery spikes; when gathered and dried in bunches are almost equal in beauty to the tail feathers of the Bird of Paradise. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Thalictrum Purpurescens. Similar to the above, with purplish stems and stamens. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Thalictrum Mediterraneum. Elegant fern-like foliage; white flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tiarella Cordifolia. (Foam Flower.) A plant of great beauty, both in leaf and flower; perfectly hardy and vigorous. The flowers are small, creamy white and star shaped; the buds delicately tinted pink and in great profusion, and when seen a few yards off have a close resemblance to a wreath of foam; a beautiful and effective plant. 75 cents each.

Tradescantia Virginica. A showy and highly decorative group of border plants, forming erect bushes eighteen inches in height, producing numerous terminal umbels of large flowers in great profusion the whole of the Summer; varies in color from light blue to deep violet. 20 cents each; \$2 per doz.

Trillium Grandiflorum. (Native Wood Lily.) One of the most singular and beautiful of Spring flowering hardy plants; it grows from six inches to one foot high, each stem bearing a lovely white three petaled flower; fairer than the white Lily and almost as large, when the plant is strong; flourishes in the shade in leaf mould or light soil; fine for cut flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen. (See cut, page 49.)

Tritoma MacOwani. Superb spike of compact flowers, of an orange red color; superior to all other Tritomas. 75 cents each.

Tritoma Nobilis. One of the grandest of the group, with immense spikes of orange red flowers, on stems six to seven feet high, blooming from August to November. 75 cents each.

Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora. (Flame Flowers.) Splendid, late blooming plants; flower stems three to five feet in height, with racemes of rich, pendant orange red and scarlet flowers, a foot or more in length; needs a slight covering in Winter. 25 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen.

Tricyrtis Grandiflora. Flowers resemble those of an orchid; are quite fragrant and very interesting and beautiful. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Teucrium Chamædrys. A compact perennial, six to ten inches high, with shining foliage; the flowers are reddish purple and borne profusely in Summer. A good plant for edging and naturalizing on stony banks. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Veronica Longifolia. (Var Sub-sessilis.) This is not only the best of this family, but one of the finest hardy perennials yet introduced; flowers in dense erect spikes, a foot in length, and from four to five inches in circumference, of a deep rich blue. It grows about two feet high, is perfectly hardy and can be highly recommended. 75 cents each.

Veronica Spicata. Flowers violet blue, in long spikes; dwarf habit. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Veronica Gentianoides. White flowers and bright, glossy leaves. Flowers in May. 25 cents each.

*Yucca Filamentosa.*

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Veronica Repens. A dense, closely growing creeper, covering the soil as it proceeds with a perfect soft carpet of bright green foliage; it flowers very profusely in early Spring, almost concealing the foliage. A strikingly pretty plant. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Viola Cornuta Blue Bells. (Horned Pansy.) This Alpine and Pyrenean violet should be in every garden; its pale blue or mauve colored sweet scented flowers, abundantly produced, makes it very valuable in borders, lines and mixtures. So far as we know, it has never been offered in this country, although used in England and on the Continent freely as a bedding plant, and is hardy here. The flowers are nearly as large as Pansies and much more effective. It blooms all Summer, during hot and dry weather, when other plants of this class are burned up. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Viola Cornuta Alba. (White Alpine Violet.) Produces masses of white Pansy-like flowers all Summer. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Viola Altaica Lutea. Forms small dense tufts of foliage and produces great quantities of large yellow flowers; this is one of the parents of the well known Pansy. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.



Eulalia Zebrina.

Valeriana Coccinea. (Scarlet Valerian.) A handsome border plant; flowers scarlet, and fine for cutting; eighteen inches. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Valeriana Alba. Similar to the above, but white. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Vinca Cœrulea Minor. (Periwinkle, or Myrtle.) Blue flowering, trailing evergreen. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Vinca Aurea Variegata. (Variegated Myrtle.) A beautiful variegated variety of the above. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Uvularia Grandiflora. Dwarf slender plants, closely allied to the Solomon's Seal; flowers are long, of greenish yellow, gracefully drooping and very attractive in early Summer; it requires shade. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Wahlenbergia Alba. A fine hardy perennial, producing white flowers; fine for cutting; grows two to three feet. Fine for the border. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wahlenbergia. Blue flowers, two to three feet in diameter. Very desirable for the hardy border. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Yucca Filamentosa. The hardiest of the Yuccas. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Yucca Pendula. Perhaps the best species, considering its graceful habit. It grows about six and a half feet high; the leaves being at first erect and of a sea green color, afterwards becoming reflexed and changing to a deep green. No plant more suitable for planting between and associating with flower beds. \$1 each.



Hardy Gaillardias.

Clematis, for Climbing or Bedding Purposes.



LEMATIS' are the most magnificent of all hardy climbers, and the uses to which they may be applied are exceedingly various. They may be trained up snaggy poles, either singly or several together, to form pillar plants, or they may be allowed to scramble over masses of rock-work or root-work. They may be festooned, or they may be trained over verandas, or fastened to walls or trellis-work, or led over ornamental iron supports as single standard specimens for lawns. In either way and in every way they are found to be thoroughly effective as flowering plants, many of them in-

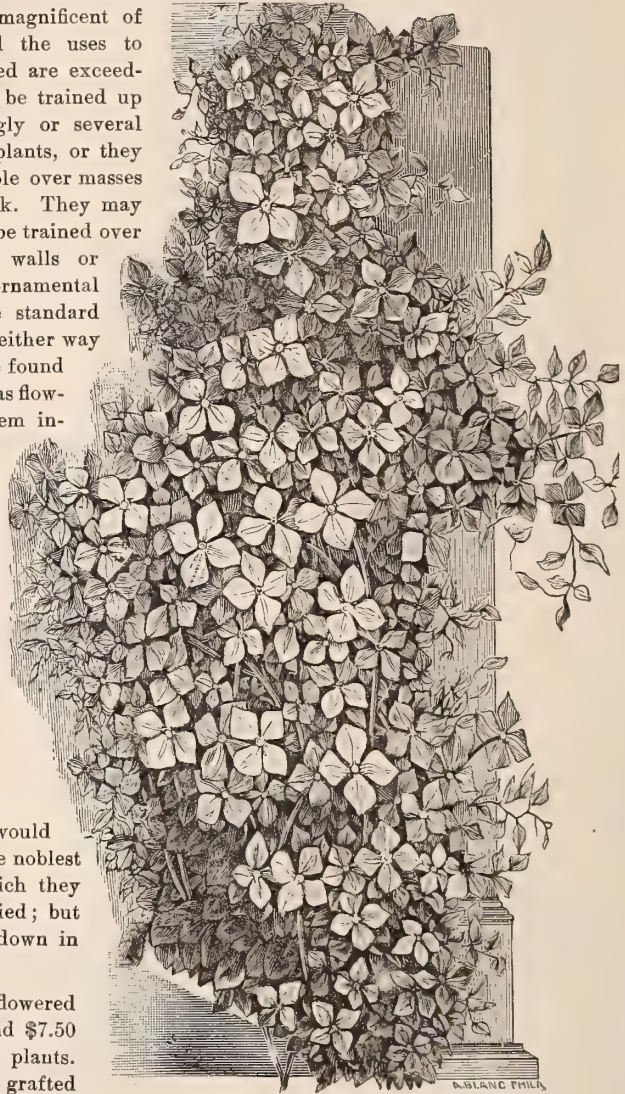
deed, and especially those of the true Jackmani type, being capable of producing a startling impression in consequence of the gorgeous masses in which their rich Tyrian hues are displayed. One of the most useful purposes to which these varieties of Clematis could be put would be to drape an unsightly bank or slope. They will grow in almost any situation if the soil is not absolutely deficient of food, or if the roots of other plants do not rob them of a fair supply of nutriment; and in such situation nothing would be required but to throw down a few tree roots or rough branches for them to scramble over. Thus planted, a layer of manure worked in annually with the fork, and a supply of water in very dry weather, would secure a good result. Again, they rank amongst the noblest of ornaments for low walls, trellises, etc., to which they must necessarily in the first instance be nailed or tied; but once firmly fixed, they should be allowed to fall down in rich, picturesque masses.

We will furnish the very best varieties of large flowered Clematis—our selection of varieties—for \$5, \$6 and \$7.50 per dozen, according to the varieties and size of plants. The prices given below are for strong two year old grafted plants.

NEW VARIETIES.

Beauty of Worcester. We saw this splendid Clematis growing in the grounds of the originator in England, and were so much impressed with its great value that we made arrangements for securing a large stock. It possesses the singular merit of producing both single and double flowers on the same plant. It is a large and handsome six to eight petaled flower of a lovely bluish violet shade, with prominent pure white stamens which greatly add to its beauty. It is of very vigorous growth and a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, producing flowers at almost every joint, measuring as much as five inches in diameter. \$2 each.

Jackmani Alba. All who know the merits of the popular Clematis Jackmani will hail this variety with delight, as it has the same free flowering qualities and the hardiness of constitution, but instead of being purple is a lovely white. \$1.50 each.



White Clematis.

Duchess of Teck. This, although not a strictly new variety, is so beautiful we wish to call special attention to it. Pure white, mauve bar down the centre of each petal. \$1 each.

JACKMANI SECTION.

Alexandra. Pale, reddish violet; free blooming. 75 cents each.

Flammula. Small white flowers; very sweet. 25 to 50 cents each.

Gipsy Queen. Rich, bright dark velvety purple; a very attractive variety. 75 cents each.

Jackmani. Deep violet purple; flowers produced in masses; one of the best, especially for bedding. 50, 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each, according to size.

[Clematis, for Climbing or Bedding Purposes.—Continued.]

- La Mauve.** Light mauve, shaded with violet. 50 cents each.
Magnifica. Reddish purple, with red bars and very large flowers. 75 cents each.
Prince of Wales. Deep puce purple; free blooming. 50 cents each.

Rubella. Velvety claret purple; distinct, and very free blooming. 50 cents each.

Rubro Violacea. Maroon, shaded violet. 50 cents each.

Star of India. Reddish violet purple, with red bars; distinct and effective. 75 cents each.

Victoria. A distinct and free blooming variety; flowers large; composed of five or six petals, well formed; deep reddish mauve. 75 cents each.



Double Clematis.

LANUGINOSA SECTION.

- Alba Magna.** Pure white; six to eight petals, with purplish brown anthers; one of the finest varieties in this section. 75 cents each.
Anderson Henryi. Creamy white, large flowers. 50 cents each.
Blue Gem. Pale cerulean blue, changing to a deep satiny mauve. 75 cents each.
Excelsior. Large, finely shaped and occasionally double; color rich deep mauve. 50 cents each.
Fairy Queen. A very attractive variety; flowers very large, sometimes measuring nine inches across; pale flesh, with a pink bar in the centre of each sepal, shaded purple at base. 75 cents each.
Gem. Rich lavender blue; very striking. 50 cents each.
Lawsoniana. Rosy purple, with darker veins; distinct and very large. 75 cents each.
Madame Van Houtte. White; extra fine; one of the best of the whites. 50 cents each.
Otto Froebel. Grayish white; very large flowers. 75 cents each.
Princess Beatrice. A magnificent variety, with broad overlapping petals of great substance; flowers six to eight inches across and nicely frilled; color silvery lilac, with pale stamens; close, well formed and quite distinct. \$1.50 each.
Princess of Wales. Deep bluish mauve, with a satiny surface; an exceedingly fine Clematis. \$1 each.
Samuel Maulson. Mauve, red tint on the bars. 75 cents each.
Symeana. Pale mauve. 50 to 75 cents each.

FLORIDA SECTION.

- Countess of Lovelace.** A fine, distinct double variety; bright bluish lilac, the centre being ornamented with white filaments and yellow anthers; a great improvement on C. John Gould Veitch in habit, color and form. 75 cents each.
Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine double white; of vigorous habit and free bloomer; very fragrant; 75 cents each.
Fortunei. Double white, sweet scented and very free flowering. 75 cents each.
Lucy Lemoine. Fine, double white. \$1 each.
Mrs. G. M. Innes. Pale lavender blue. 75 cents each.

MONTANA SECTION.

- Montana.** White, Anemone-like; very hardy. 75 cents each.

PATENS SECTION.

- Fair Rosamond.** Bluish white, with a wine red bar up the centre of each petal. 75 cents each.
Lady Londesboro. Satiny gray, with pale bars. 75 cents each.
Lord Londesboro. Deep mauve, large flowers; an attractive variety. 50 cents each.
Miss Bateman. White, with chocolate anthers; petals of great substance. 50 cents each.
Mrs. Quilter. Fine white. 50 cents each.
Standishii. Light lavender blue; good form; very free. 50 cents each.
The Queen. Delicate lavender or mauve lilac tint; the flowers consist of eight sepals of good shape, measuring about six inches across. 75 cents each.
Venus Victoria. Delicate lavender, finely formed; double. \$1 each.

VITICELLA SECTION.

- Crispa.** Flowers single, one and a half inches in length; bell shaped; the flower is blue with a pure white star, the edges of the petals twisted; very fragrant. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.
Earl of Beaconsfield. Very rich violet; a splendid variety. 75 cents each.
Lady Bovill. Grayish blue, cupped and large flowers. 50 cents each.
Madame Grange. Crimson violet, tinted with red in the centre; most distinct and beautiful. 75 cents each.
Madame Thebaut. Fine lilac, with a distinct bar of rose in centre of each petal. 75 cents each.
Mrs. James Bateman. Pale lavender, with darker veins. 75 cents each.
Othello. Dark velvety purple; flowers medium size; a finely shaped variety, having six petals. 75 cents each.
Thomas Moore. Rich puce violet, with white stamens. 75 cents each.

VARIOUS SPECIES.

- Coccinea.** A distinct variety, with small bright orange scarlet flowers. 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.
Viticelli. (Blue Bells.) A strong hardy grower, with pretty green leaves, and a profusion of dark blue and purple flowers; suitable for trellis. 25 cents each.
Virginiana—Virginia Clematis. A hardy, rapid growing vine that will cover unsightly objects nearly as effectually as if buried in the earth; mist-like, pure white, fragrant flowers; very dense dark green foliage, and highly curious and ornamental seed vessels. 25 and 50 cents each.
Vitalba. (Traveler's Joy.) Greenish white flowers in Summer, like Virginiana. 35 cents each.



Types of Flowers.

Iris—The Superb "Orchid" Fleur de Lis.



"Every one admires the common Iris, but it is not every one who is aware of the beauty and the delight that may be found in the many members of the family now in cultivation. Taking them all through, no other class of hardy flowers possesses that union of grace of outline with delicacy of coloring, which is the charm of the Irises. By some they have been compared to Orchids, and those who delight in beautiful combinations of color, and to whom the pleasures of greenhouses and hothouses are denied, will find a good substitute in the cultivation of a selection of these beautiful plants. They have all the beauty of the finest tropical flowers without their cost, and will repay the trouble of first arranging and planting them, so that their beauty may be seen to the best advantage."

"Plutarch says the word Iris is from the Egyptian and means 'The Eye of Heaven.' The Greeks named this plant from the rainbow, which they called 'Iris,' in allusion to the mingling of brilliant colors in its blossom. Iris was also the goddess of the rainbow and the fair messenger of Juno; the latter being the goddess of the sky and clouds and of the powers and phenomena of the air. Iris was sent to earth, bearing messages of peace to the children of men; she filled the clouds with water from the lakes and sea, and poured in gentle showers again upon the fertile ground, and she it was who bordered every retreating storm cloud with the gorgeous fringe of the rainbow, a symbol of peace and plenty."

"The historical importance of the Iris," says Mr. Thomas Mehan, "is due to the fact that it became the national flower of France. As such it has acquired a world-wide reputation under the name of Fleur de Lis, which is nothing but a corruption of Fleur de Louis. The Iris was adopted as the national emblem by King Louis VII."

Its praises have been sung by the poets in all ages, and we cannot resist the impulse to quote a few of Longfellow's lines:

"Thou art the Iris fair among the fairest,
Who, armed with golden rod
And winged with the celestial azure,
Bearest the message of some god."

IRIS KÄMPFERI.

A new group of Japan Iris, totally distinct in flower from all others of this genus. They form strong tufts of lovely bright green foliage, from three to four feet in height, surmounted by large Clematis-like flowers, both single and double; some of immense size, from six to ten inches across; of almost every shade of color, red, white, blue, rose, crimson and purple; striped, splashed and veined in the most exquisite manner.

NEW VARIETIES FROM EUROPE.

Alexander von Humboldt. White, with a yellow ribbon in the middle of each division. 50 cents each.

Advocat Hambursin. Large, pale rose, with violet reflex; a yellow band in the middle of each division; light blue centre. 50 cents each.

Alexander von Seibold. Dark crimson, striped bright orange. 75 cents each.

Benjamin Davies. Handsome and large flower; pale rose, with violet reflex, a yellow band in the middle of each division; light blue centre. \$1 each.

Duchesse de Belcourt. Very large, purplish crimson. 50 cents each.

Dos Santos Viana. A charming flower, of a fine, dark, velvety purple, centre creamy white, mixed with sky blue. \$1 each.

[Iris—The Superb "Orchid" Fleur de Lis.—Continued.]

Ernest Moritz Arndt. Pale pink; handsome. 75 cents each.

Edward Mucklow. Lilac blue, lined with fine dark blue, a yellow band upon each division. 75 cents each.

Gabrielle de Nocker. Amaranth, lined with white and purple, a narrow canary yellow band on each division. 40 cents each.

Grand Mogul. Very large and very fine flower; dark lilac rose, lined with yellow in the middle of each division, indigo blue centre. A splendid variety. \$1 each.

Gloriosa. Double, large, purplish blue, very fine and extra large. 50 cents each.

James Eckersley. Fine lilac rose, sky blue centre, a dark yellow line in the middle of each division. 75 cents each.

Jean Andries. White, passing into grayish blue, lined with dark blue. 75 cents each.

Jersey Belle. Pure, double, white flowers of immense size; best double white. Very useful for cutting. 50 cents each.

Lemoinei. Pale pink, veined rosy purple; very fine. 50 cents each.

Loevigata. (Type.) Fine rich violet, elegantly veined. 50 cents each.

Louis Van Houtte. Salmon, tinged and striped with purple. \$1 each.

Madame Legrelle D'Hanis. White, with rose centre. 75 cents each.

Madame Ch. Van Eckhaute. Large and handsome flower; sky blue, marbled with lilac rose. \$1 each.

Nippon. Pure white. 50 cents each.

Oudemansii. Single; pure white. 50 cents each.

Professeur de Vriese. Rose, washed with lilac blue; lilac carmine centre. 50 cents each.

Paul de Nocker. Very large flower; indigo blue, passing into lilac, a lively yellow line in the middle of each division; sky blue centre. \$1.50 each.

Pendula Flore Plena. A novelty, with drooping flowers, very double, of a fine tender lilac. 75 cents each.

Rutherford Alcock. Rich purplish blue; enormous flowers. 75 cents each.

T. B. Masson. Fine flower; grayish, washed with sky dark blue. 40 cents each.

Valentine de Nocker. Rosy white, with amaranth reflex. \$1 each.

Mixed Varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per hundred.

IRIS GERMANICA.

This group includes all the broad leaved Iris; every shade of colors may be found among them, and as they will thrive in almost any soil or situation without any care whatever, they must be considered necessary in every garden. Neither care or expense has been spared to choose this selection from the finest in Europe.

Antiope. Fine metallic blue, lower division light purple, netted with pale straw yellow. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Arlequin. Sky blue, striped with purple, lower divisions deep violet, reticulated white. 35 cents each.

Apollon. Primrose yellow; lower divisions crimson, netted with white. 25 cents each.

Belissarie. Pure white, lower divisions deep violet purple, reticulated with white. 35 cents each.

Celeste. Fine satiny blue. 25 cents each.

Cerbere. Straw yellow, lower divisions purplish amaranth shaded with black and netted with creamy white. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Cleopatra. Chamois yellow, lower divisions deep velvety crimson, almost black, and reticulated with white. 25 cents each.

Fenelon. Copper red, marbled with bronze on the tips, lower divisions purple, netted with golden yellow. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Florentine. Pure white, lower divisions milky white, yellow in the middle. 25 cents each.



Gracchus. Lemon, lower divisions pale yellow, reticulated with purple; dwarf, compact growing, free flowering, was awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society. 50 cents each.

Juliette. Satiny white, shaded with lilac, lower divisions indigo blue, with white margin. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Julius Caesar. Bright yellow, lower divisions blackish purple. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lord Grey. Coppery primrose, lower divisions reddish brown and orange. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Madame Chereau. Milk white, edged with sky blue. 35 cents each.

Memnon. Bronzy copper red, lower divisions light red, netted with white. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Orphee. Pure yellow, lower divisions striped brownish red on a white ground. 25 cents each.

[Iris—The Superb "Orchid" Fleur de Lis.—Continued.]

Phidias. Bronze, lower divisions coppery crimson, veined white and orange. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pharaon. Bluish lilac, lower divisions pale violet, white centre. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Panrace. Pure yellow, lower divisions veined white, and edged with yellow. 35 cents each.

Sappho. Azure blue, lower divisions deep velvety purple, netted with yellow. 35 cents each.

Samson. Golden yellow, lower divisions crimson, reticulated with white. 25 cents each.

Teresita. Pale lilac, lower divisions velvety purple, veined with white. 35 cents each.

Violacea. Rich claret purple. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. Fine mixed varieties 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. We

can supply a few kinds, in large quantities, at very low rates, to those desiring to plant large groups in the shrubbery or wild garden.

IRIS SIBERICA.

This is a very distinct group of Iris, distinguishable at a glance by their long grass-like foliage, two or three feet in length, forming dense erect tufts and numerous slender hollow stems, bearing an abundance of flowers of various shades. They are all quite hardy and very free growing in any ordinary soil. Invaluable for cut flowers.

Siberica. (Type.) Light blue, beautifully netted with dark lines. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Siberica Maxima. Claret, lower divisions light blue, veined white. The largest and most effective of this group. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Siberica Orientalis. A lovely plant; the flowers are larger than any of the forms of Siberica, and of a rich velvety blue. It is one of the most beautiful of this group and produces an abundance of flowers. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Siberica Acuta. Foliage very erect and pointed, flowers deep blue. A very dwarf variety. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

ENGLISH IRIS.

A lovely group, rivaling some of the grandest of the Orchids; the flowers are very large, ranging through every shade of white, lilac, lavender, rose, blue and purple; some are self colored, while others are marbled and striped in the most fantastic manner. They require light soil. We offer a fine collection of unnamed varieties at 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

English Iris "Mont Blanc." This is a pure white variety, as lovely as the finest Orchid. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

IRIS HISPANICA.

A group of bulb Iris, different from the preceding by their smaller flowers, earlier in bloom, dwarfer in habit, and the colors ranging through blue, yellow and bronze; the flowers are invariably splashed and marbled, and in some a most grotesque combination of color. All are fine for cut flowers. We offer a fine unnamed collection at 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

This and the preceding kind are bulbous-rooted and should be planted in October.

MISCELLANEOUS IRIS.

Cuprea. Curious copper colored flowers, on stems two feet high. Requires a damp situation. 50 cents each.

Fœtidissima Variegata. A British species. Its flowers are lead colored or bluish, rarely yellow; an effective foliage plant; leaves beautifully striped with white. It also makes a fine house plant. 35 cents each.

Iberica. Monstrous flowers on stems four inches high, glistening satiny white, veined with dark purple; lower divisions rich purple, beautifully veined and spotted, with a conspicuous black blotch on each petal. Flowers early in the Spring. 30 cents each.

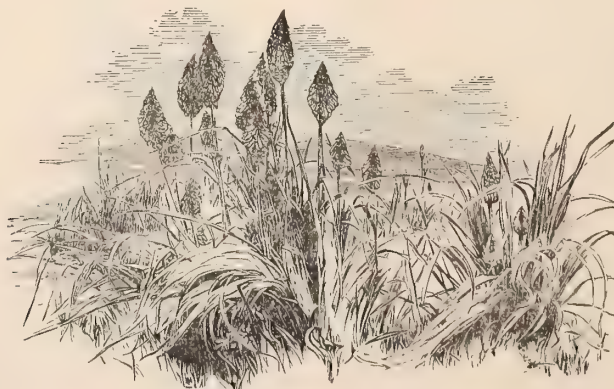
Iris Cengeaulti. A dwarf, early and free flowering species, with purplish blue flowers. Very remarkable on account of its flowering two or three times during the season. 75 cents each.

Ochroleucha. A noble species, growing from three to four feet in height, with large white and yellow flowers. 75 cents each.

Susianna. A tuberous rooted species, producing enormous bluish flowers, tinted with brown and closely netted with dark lines. One of the most remarkable of this genus; should be protected in Winter. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Iris Olbiensis Atrocerulea. Deep purplish blue, lower division purple, slightly veined, dwarf, and very free flowering. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Iris Versicolor. This is the handsomest of all the native varieties; it has beautiful long sword-like leaves; the flowers appear in May and June, and are blue, and very striking from the juxtaposition of pure white and a deep rose tint. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.



Tritomas in the Grass.

Pyrethrums.

THIS charming group of plants has only existed for a few years, consequently is scarcely known to the general public interested in horticulture. The improvement has been so great that few persons can reconcile themselves to the fact that the lovely flowers seen at our exhibitions are single varieties of the old *Pyrethrum Roseum*. The group, taken as a whole, must be considered the most useful we have for general decorations; the flowers are exceedingly varied in color, having a great resemblance to a well formed Aster, or large flowered Chrysanthemum, and are produced in such abundance as to render them invaluable during the Summer months for purposes of cut bloom, whilst their Fern-like foliage is extremely handsome, particularly in the Spring months. They are amongst the most useful hardy flowers we have, thriving in almost any soil or situation, being thoroughly hardy and true perennials, when once established lasting for many years without replanting. Those preceded by an asterisk (*), are single.

Mons. Barral. Rosy-red, dwarf and compact; one of the best of this color.

Capt. Nares. Large bright crimson; a bold and beautiful flower; extra.

Ceres. Soft flesh color; remarkably well formed flower.

Haage et Schmidt. Outer petals bright carmine, centre deep rose and white; extra fine.

Inveryana. Lilac rose; immense large quilled flower; one of the best.

I. N. Twerdy. Brilliant red; very beautiful.

La Vestal. Very delicate blush; immense flowers; extra.

Madame Munier. Rosy blush; very free and branching habit.

Nemesis. Rose, tipped with crimson.

Olivia. Pure white; enormous flowers.

White Aster. Very large; the finest pure white.

Placida. A beautiful clear peach color.

***Wareii.** Rich crimson carmine; Daisy-like flowers; very handsome.

***Duchesse de Brabant.** Bright rosy lilac.

***George Wallace.** Vermilion and purple lake, beautifully blended; a rich glowing color.

***Hamlet.** Fine rich pink, of exquisite form.

***Neville Goodman.** Rose-cerise, quite a novel shade of color; extra large.

***Vivid.** Brilliant amaranth; extra fine color.

Price of plants in foregoing list, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Pyrethrum Roseum. Mixed seedlings. Single and double 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.





Group of Cut Delphiniums.

Hardy Delphiniums.

FEW persons in this country have any conception of the marvelous beauty and effectiveness of the Tall Perennial Larkspurs. Planted in bold groups on the lawn, or among shrubbery, or in the flower border, nothing can exceed the display produced by a good collection. Their stateliness of growth, wonderful range of color, varying from palest lavender up through every conceivable shade of blue to deepest indigo; and the very considerable variety and size of the individual blooms, some of which are single, semi-double, and perfectly double, and set on spikes ranging from two feet to eight feet in height, render them objects of the utmost importance for Summer decoration. And indeed, were they not hardy, and required the protection of a greenhouse, we would still esteem them much more worthy the care and trouble than are a majority of the tender plants used for bedding out.

Nothing on our grounds the past season attracted more attention or received more admiration than a large bed consisting of several hundred plants of these Delphiniums; it was literally a cloud of blue, violet and purple from June to November. And notwithstanding we permitted the plants to ripen seed freely in September, we could cut a few good spikes of flowers as late as November 15th.

They are perfectly hardy, of decided perennial duration, and will grow and thrive in any soil or situation, and produce great masses of bloom continuously throughout the whole Summer. The spikes should be cut off as soon as done blooming, as it materially increases the vigor of the plants and prolongs the blooming season, if not allowed to ripen seed.

Blue Giant. Flowers large, rich dark blue; side petals tinted and edged with bronze red. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Cantab. Magnificent pale blue, with black and brown centre. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Conspicua. Fine bright blue, with white and orange centre; very free flowering. 75 cents each.

Formosum. A well known and beautiful old sort; rich dark blue, tinged with purple; pure white eye. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Falka. Fine Mexican blue and rosy mauve; diffused, distinct brown eye; short sturdy habit and branching spike; very effective. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Mabel. Dark rosy mauve, outer petals tipped dark blue; distinct and effective. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Mrs. Roper. Most lovely pure light cobalt blue and mauve; white eye, fine large flower and good spike; a grand sort. 75 cents each.

Life Guardsman. Clear bright blue, with prominent white eye, forming a very pretty contrast; a handsome variety. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

L'Avenir. Turquoise blue and mauve; fine black centre, good spike; very effective. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Mrs. James Helme. (Double.) Soft silvery blue, faintly shaded towards the base with rose; long slender spike. 75 cents each.

Madame Wilhelm Schwartz. (Double.) Rich lilac, edged pale blue, pure white centre, fine spike; very distinct. 75 cents each.

Thomas Tillbrook. (Double.) Rich French blue, base of petals rosy mauve; large flower and bold, dense spike; of real merit. \$1 each.

Hamlet. (Double.) Centre violet shaded rose; outer petals rich blue; extra large spike and good flower. 75 cents each.

Nudicaule. The flowers are produced in loose spikes, each blossom being about one inch in length; the color varies from light scarlet to a color closely verging on crimson; grows about eighteen inches high; exceedingly free flowering and effective. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Chinensis. Distinct from other Larkspurs; neat and dwarf in growth, having fine feathery cut foliage, and producing freely spikes of large blossoms, usually a rich blue or purple, but sometimes white. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

One of each of the above set for \$7.50.

Seedlings. We also offer a splendid assortment of vigorous one year old plants, grown from seed saved from the above collection. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Hardy Climbing Plants.

Adlumia Cirrhosa. (Mountain Fringe.) A very beautiful climber, with delicate, lovely foliage. May be allowed to grow over trees or shrubbery, or creep on the ground as a carpet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Akebia Quinata. A singular Japanese climbing plant, with fine foliage and purple flowers. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia. (Virginia Creeper.) A very rapid grower, with large dark green foliage, which changes in the Fall to scarlet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Ampelopsis Veitchi. (Boston Ivy.) An entirely hardy Ampelopsis, of Japanese origin. It grows as rapidly as the old Virginia Creeper, and attains a height of fifty feet. It clings firmly to any wall, tree, etc. The leaves are small on young plants, which at first are of an olive green brown color, changing to bright scarlet in the Autumn. As the plant acquires age the leaves increase in size. This variety becomes

more popular every season, and is without a rival. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. Extra large, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Aristolochia Sypho. (Dutchman's Pipe.) A remarkably beautiful native climber, of rapid growth, with very large heart shaped leaves, from eight to twelve inches across, and curious pipe shaped flowers of a yellowish brown color. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen. Extra large plants, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Bignonia Grandiflora (Trumpet Vine.) A very hardy climber, of rapid growth, producing in August large orange red flowers in clusters. 25 cents each; large plants, 50 cents each.

Celastrus Scandens. (Bitter Sweet.) A fine native climber, with good foliage, turning a bright yellow color in early Fall; clusters of orange capsuled fruit; very strong grower. Well suited to cover rocks and trunks of trees. 35 cents each.

[Hardy Climbing Plants.—Continued.]

Clematis. (See page 58.)**Ivy.** Hardy English; hardy in this locality on a north wall. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.**Lonicera Halliana.** (Hall's Honeysuckle.) A white monthly Honeysuckle, from China; flowers pure white, turning to yellow, with the fragrance of the Cape Jasmine; hardy, vigorous grower, and flowers freely; evergreen. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.**Lonicera, Scarlet Trumpet or Coral.** Deep red, trumpet shaped flowers. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.**Lonicera Variegata.** (Aurea Reticulata.) Foliage beautifully mottled yellow and green; succeeds in any situation. A fine edging to flower beds. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.**Lonicera Fuchsoides.** Brilliant scarlet coral like flowers in June; curious and interesting; one of the finest Honeysuckles. 50 cents each.**Lonicera Periclymenum.** (Woodbine.) Strong rapid grower; showy flowers, red outside, white within; June and July. 50 cents each.**Mikania Scandens.** A native herbaceous climber, handsome halberd shaped leaves; produces great masses of feathery white Eupatorium-like flowers, July to October. 25 cents each.**Passiflora, Constance Elliott.** This will become a very popular climbing plant. Like *Coerulea* it will live from year to year in the open ground when well protected in the Winter by mulching. The flowers are pure white, excepting a very slight coloring at the base of the corolla. To the list of cut flowers and climbing vines it is a decided acquisition. 25 cents each.**Passiflora Coerulea.** Blue; hardy, with protection. 25 cents each.**Passiflora Incarnata.** Perfectly hardy; blue flowers; free flowering. 25 cents each.**Periploca Græca.** (Silk Vine.) Very strong growing, reaching up to a great height; foliage long, narrow and shining; flowers purplish brown, axillary clusters; a very interesting climber. 35 cents each.**Wisteria Sinensis.** A magnificent climber, with a rich foliage and long racemes of very fragrant lilac flowers, which cover the whole plant in May and June; grows rapidly when well established. Extra large plants, \$1; second size, 50 cents; third size, 25 cents each.**Wisteria Sinensis Alba.** A very rare pure white flowering variety, of exceeding beauty. 75 cents each.

Hardy Native Ferns



HARDY FERNS are graceful and elegant plants which may be used for garnishing rock-work, or for clothing the ground in shady places, where grass will not grow. The fronds are invaluable for arranging with cut flowers in vases, bouquets, etc.

Adiantum Pedatum. (Maiden Hair.) 9 to 15 inches high. Fronds forked at summit of stalk which is black and polished; a delicate and most graceful fern. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aspidium Spinulosum, Van Boottii. (Shield Fern.) A handsome, tall growing fern. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aspidium Goldianum. A stately fern, often growing four feet high, the fronds growing in a circle from a stout root stalk. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aspidium Acrostichoides. Frond lanceolate, one foot to two and a half feet high; evergreen. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Asplenium Ebenseum. Fronds upright, twelve to sixteen inches high; pinnae finely serrated or toothed; stems blackish purple; does not require much shade. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

Asplenium Filix-femina. One to three feet high; a handsome fern. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Botrychium Virginica. (Moonwort.) Fronds tall and ample. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Camptosorus Rhizophyllum. (Walking Leaf.) Fronds evergreen, growing in tufts and tapering above into a slender pro-

longation like a runner, which often roots at the apex, forming a new plant. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lygodium Palmatum. A handsome climbing fern with round or heart-shaped lobed fronds. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Onclea Sensibilis. (Sensitive Fern.) Broad light green fronds; a vigorous grower. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Osmunda Regalis. (Flowering Fern.) Fronds smooth, pale green, two to five feet high; a splendid sort to plant in wet places or on the margin of streams or ponds. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Osmunda Claytoniana. The fronds of this fern are clothed with loose wool when unfolding, but are perfectly smooth and about three feet high when developed. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Polypodium Vulgare. Fronds evergreen, oblong, smooth on both sides; four to ten inches high. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Pteris Aquilina. (Bracken.) Fronds dull green, large and branched. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Phegopteris Hexagonoptera. (Beech Fern.) Fronds triangular; seven to twelve inches broad; slightly pubescent. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Struthiopteris Germanica. (Ostrich Fern.) Fronds large, growing in a close circular tuft; stems stout and angular. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Rhododendrons and Similar Flowering Shrubs.

THE Rhododendron is one of the most valuable of our hardy decorative plants. The leaves are broad, green and glossy, and when planted in groups or belts, or alone, have a cheerful appearance in the midst of Winter. In June the masses of rich and glossy green are surmounted by scarlet, purple and white clusters, each cluster large enough for a bouquet. The finest varieties are the Hybrids of Catawbiense, from which our

stock is especially selected with reference to hardiness. A year ago we imported ten thousand of them selecting those that we considered best and hardiest, and planted them in our nursery in ordinary clayey soil, fully exposed to the sun, where they grew finely and produced fine bloom buds in profusion. They have witnessed the Winter without the slightest

protection, and are now perfect in bud and foliage, so that we can confidently offer them, feeling that they will give satisfaction wherever planted. We are now prepared to give special prices to all who may wish to make large plantations of these splendid flowering shrubs.



PRICES OF RHODODENDRONS.

Named Varieties, with Bloom Buds. Purchaser's selection, in good bushy plants. \$1.50 each, \$15 per dozen; \$2 each, \$20 per dozen; \$2.50 each, \$25 per dozen, according to size.

Named Varieties, without Bloom Buds. The best varieties, but our selection. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen; \$1.25 each, \$12 per dozen, according to size.

Catawbiense and Catawbiense Seedlings. These we offer in nice bushy plants. Well set with bloom buds. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen. Without bloom buds, 75 cents each; \$8 per dozen.

Album Elegans. A very good white; fine shape.

Album Grandiflorum. A fine white.

Album Triumphans. A very fine white; large flower.

Alexander Dancer. Scarlet.

Atrosanguineum. Intense blood red.

Blandianum. Beautiful rosy crimson, fine form, excellent foliage and very abundant bloomer.

Charles Bagley. Bright red.

[Rhododendrons and similar Flowering Shrubs.—Continued.]

Candidum. Good blush.
Caractacus. Purplish crimson; fine flower.
Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet, fine habit and foliage.
Chancellor. Light purple, very spotted; large, bold truss of blooms.
Cyaneum. Purple; blooming in large trusses.
Delicatissimum. Clear white, delicately tinted with pink.
Everestianum. Rosy lilac; large truss of blooms, most abundant bloomer, fine foliage.
Gloriosum. White; large, bold flowers.
Gretry. Fine crimson, beautifully marked.
H. W. Sargent. Crimson, with enormous trusses.
Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, very much spotted; beautiful.

GHEENT AZALEAS.

This lovely class of plants is entirely hardy, and will thrive in any good garden. Our collection contains the finest varieties grown, and cannot be surpassed for the varied richness of their colors. Their finest effect is obtained by planting in groups. \$1.25 each; \$12 per dozen.

Michael Watterer. Bright scarlet crimson; extra fine form and habit.
Minnie. Bluish white, with a very large blotch of orange spots; very fine.
Mrs. John Clutton. Fine, clear white; good form.
Papilionaceum. Nearly white, with cluster of orange spots.
Purpureum Elegans. Fine purple.
Perspicuum. Good white, fine shaped bloom.
Pictum. Clear white, with a fine cluster of orange spots.
Queen. Fine white.
Roseum Elegans. Good rose.
Sherwoodianum. Light rose, with dark spots.
Victoria. Claret crimson.

AZALEA MOLLIS.

This splendid species from Japan brings an abundance of very large and beautiful flowers very early in the Spring. Although considered hardy here, we recommend that they be protected in the Winter. \$1.50 each; \$15 per dozen

Hardy Phloxes.

THERE has been no greater improvement in a species of plants than in the Perennial Phloxes. A few years ago they were tall, spare looking plants, with very thin flowers, easily disturbed and broken. In contrast—what of the varieties to-day? They are dwarf, stout growing plants, bearing very large pyramidal trusses of thick textured flowers. As to the coloring, we have pure white with various rose and red centres, red and deep salmon with darker centres, red various deeply marked striped flowers. They are perfectly hardy in all localities, they are certain to flower, and they are grateful if cared for, and delight in sunshine and rich soil. Price, except where noted, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Adolph Weick. Deep violet red. Very good.
August Riviere. This is the finest of all the tall growing sorts, producing large trusses of bright flowers, fiery red, shaded violet. Very fine for massing among shrubbery.
Bouquet. Flowers perfect, rosy purple, centre pale rose, cherry eye; semi-dwarf.
Clouded Gem. Rose and white, curiously blended; early flowering.
Coquette. Fine flowers, pure white, with distinct, soft, rosy crimson eye; fine.
Cross of Honor. Beautifully striped, lilac and white, forming a cross on each flower. It produces large heads and is very effective.
Edgar Quinet. Beautifully formed flowers, borne in large panicles; rosy amaranth; centre white, shaded rose.
Esais Tegner. Beautiful lively rose, with neat purple eye.
Heroine. Very large panicles of flowers of a most distinct new color in Phloxes, being a violet pansy color.
Jules Dupre. Very pure white flowers, large and of beautiful form.
La Candeur. Extra fine; pure white.
Marechal Vaillant. Deep crimson, dark and fine.
Marie Marimont. White, with crimson eye.
M. Bezanson. Perfect formed flowers, fiery crimson, with velvety purple eye.
Princess Louise. White, with a very delicate pink eye.
Saison Lierval. Grand formed flowers of the purest white, with deep crimson eye.
Telephone. Clear violet, with paler centre.

Tissandier. Compact trusses of large, perfect formed flowers, very dark, red velvet purple.
White Perfection. This variety was sent to us by Rev. C. Wolley Dod, of Malpas, England, and is decidedly the finest Phlox we have ever seen. The flowers, produced in immense heads, are of the greatest size and substance, and a lovely pearly white in color. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
White Queen. White; especially pure and good.
Wm. Tait. Pure white eye, with rosy pink flowers; grand spikes.

VARIETIES OF VERY DWARF HABIT.

20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Comtesse de Castries. White; scarlet eye.
Darwin. Light purple self, large and distinct.
Defiance. Fine bright rose lake.
Dr. La Croix. Rosy purple self; very fine.
Lilliput. Very dwarf, with large heads of flowers, soft rose with white eye. A very pretty and peculiar sort.
Louis Schwartz. Pure white, of good form.
Lucy Lemoine. Very fine, white, large truss.
Mdlle. Cuppenheim. Very dwarf, with immense heads of pure white flowers.
Mdme. Devert. Delicate pink, carmine eye; effective.
M. Saison. Bright magenta, extra large truss; good.
Rosinante. Salmon red, crimson eye.
Souvenir de Van Houtte. Soft pink, magenta eye.

We also have many other varieties of both the tall and dwarf sorts, fine in color and markings, not necessary to enumerate.

Hardy Native Orchids.

NO class of greenhouse plants has attracted so much attention the last two or three years as the tropical Orchids. While but little notice has been taken of the hardy sorts in this country, some of them are not surpassed in beauty of color and form by those of the tropics. For their successful cultivation a shady, moist place is necessary, with light, porous soil, leaf mould and stones or sandy gravel.

Cypripedium Spectabile. Of all the known terrestrial Orchids there is none to equal this glorious plant. The flowers are produced on leafy stems from one and a half to two and a half feet in height; the labellum is much inflated, and is of a delicate rose color, while the sepals and petals are white; blooms during June and July. 30 cents each; 50 cents each for extra strong plants.

Cypripedium Acaule. (Stemless Lady Slipper.) A handsome Orchid, producing flowers two inches in length, of a beautiful rose color, varying in shade to almost white; the flower stems, six to eight inches in height, issue from a pair of large ovate hairy leaves. 35 cents each.

Cypripedium Pubescens. This plant is one of the easiest to cultivate, and can be grown in any ordinary shady border; flowers yellow. 25 cents each.

Goodyeara Repens. (Rattlesnake Plantain.) A small growing species, with dark evergreen foliage and golden veins, and spikes of small white flowers. Forms a beautiful clump. 25 cents each.

Habenaria Psycodes. (Purple Fringed Orchis.) Flowers purple, in spikes of four to ten inches long; very handsome and fragrant; one of the most showy of this group; flowers in July. A native of the mountains of Pennsylvania. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Orchis Spectabilis. A bold, showy species, one foot in height, bearing spikes of bright pinkish purple flowers. One of the most showy of American sorts. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Herbaceous Pæonies.



Herbaceous Pæonies.

BEYOND doubt the Herbaceous Pæonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants; the full massive flowers are gorgeous and grand. A few years ago there were not many representatives of this class of Pæonies, but now, thanks to the hybridists, who have exercised their skill on them, we have a great number of varieties, ranging from the various shades of deep crimson down to pure white, while the petals of others are marked with stripes or tipped in the way of Carnations. Not only are the Herbaceous Pæonies large and splendid in color, but most of them are sweet scented, and when cut and placed in water, perfume a large room. They are of the easiest culture, but they will repay the trouble of making a deep, rich soil for them. They can be naturalized in the grass or shrubbery, and will take care of themselves in any location. Our collection is the finest ever offered in this country.

Amabilis Grandiflora. Outside petals white, centre creamy white, tipped carmine; extra fine cutting variety. 75 cents each.

Brutus. Rich purplish, shaded carmine; a fine formed full flower, sweetly scented. \$1 each.

Fulgida. Deep carmine crimson; a large petalled and semi-double variety. 75 cents each.

Fragrans Rosea. Pink, shaded purple; large and full, sweet scented. 50 cents each.

Globosa Grandiflora. Clear silvery rose, centre white, shaded fawn; immense size. \$1 each.

Humei. Purplish rose, very full and double; very large and showy, and one of the latest in bloom. 50 cents each.

Hercules. Deep crimson; very large and full. 75 cents each.

Incendie. Outer petals light rosy purple; centre filled with amber and fawn. 75 cents each.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich carmine violet. \$1 each.

Madame Calot. Bluish white, tinted with rose; of grand form and substance; rose scented. \$1 each.

M. Bois Duval. Outer petals blush, centre soft sulphur; very double. \$1 each.

Madame Chaumy. Beautiful satiny rose; edge of petals light rose; free flowering and fragrant. \$1 each.

Murillo. Purple; a fine variety. 50 cents each.

Modeste. Rich rosy purple, large and very double. 75 cents each.

Rosea Plena. Superb bright rose, edge of petals flush white; extra fine. 75 cents each.

[Herbaceous Pæonies.—Continued.]

*Tree Pæonies.*

Rosea Grandiflora. Rich rose, very full; dwarf grower; fragrant. 50 cents each.

Rubra. Dark purplish crimson; large, very sweet. 50 cents each.

Queen Victoria. Purplish rose, shaded white; centre tinged yellow; very handsome. 75 cents each.

Whitleyi. Pure white; the best of all whites for cutting. 50 cents each.

Tenuifolia Flore Plena. One of the most distinct of all the double Pæonies; flowers large; very double; of a deep rich crimson; forming a striking contrast to the lovely Fern-like foliage; it is quite hardy, easily grown, but unfortunately very rare. \$1 each.

DOUBLE MIXED VARIETIES. This mixture consists of five or six of the older double sorts; white, red and pink. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

SELECTED NAMED VARIETIES. These are the very best of the older named sorts. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Single Pæonies.

Anemonæflora. One of the showiest of this class, being very vigorous in growth, and exceedingly floriferous; the flowers, which are large, are of a bright rose color, having the centre filled with narrow petals of a deep golden yellow with a band of crimson running through the centre of each. It is really a *fac simile* of a monster Anemone, and is in every sense a grand, showy variety, and one deserving the widest cultivation. \$1 each.

Decora. Deep rose cerise; a very dwarf and showy variety. \$1 each.

Lobata. A fine bright cherry red; leaves deeply lobed. 75 cents each.

Officinalis. Pretty, deep rich crimson, very large and attractive. \$1 each.

Tenuifolia. Light carmine, crested with narrow feathery foliage; one of the showiest and most attractive single varieties in cultivation. 75 cents each.

*Pæonia Tenuifolia Flore Plena.*

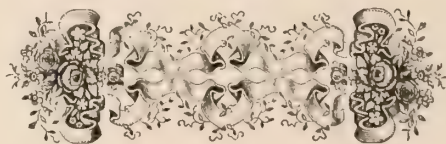
Tree Pæonies.

“PEONIA MOUTAN.”

These are really magnificent hardy plants, but rarely seen. They are perfectly hardy and of easy culture, but slow and difficult to propagate, so that they will never become common. Last Spring I counted fifty-six flowers on a plant three feet high, each flower seven inches across. They will in time grow to be quite large shrubs, six to eight feet high.

NAMED VARIETIES. In six best sorts, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 each, according to size.

Banksii. One of the oldest sorts, but one of the best; very large fragrant flowers; rosy blush, with purple centre. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each, according to size.



Hardy Bog and Aquatic Plants.

ADAPTED for planting in streams, lakes, ponds or in stagnant water. Those not strictly aquatic, that will flourish in bogs or on the margin of water, are marked thus*.

A lake or pond is not absolutely necessary for growing *Nymphaeas* and *Nelumbiums*, as they will succeed if planted in half barrels sunk in the lawn. There should be placed in the bottom of the tub, before planting, about eight inches of rich mud.

**Arundo Donax*. (The Great Bamboo.)

Grows twelve to eighteen feet high; a grand plant for a moist spot. Succeeds in dry as well as wet soil. 50 cents each.

**Arundo Donax Variegata*. This is the finest of hardy foliage plants, similar to the preceding, except in being more dwarf and beautifully variegated. Succeeds in wet or dry soil. 75 cents each.

**Acorus Japonica Variegata*. A beautiful Japanese plant, having long sword like foliage, striped green and yellow, height two to three feet; a really beautiful plant; wet or dry soil. 50 cents each.

**Caltha Palustris*. (Marsh Marigold.)

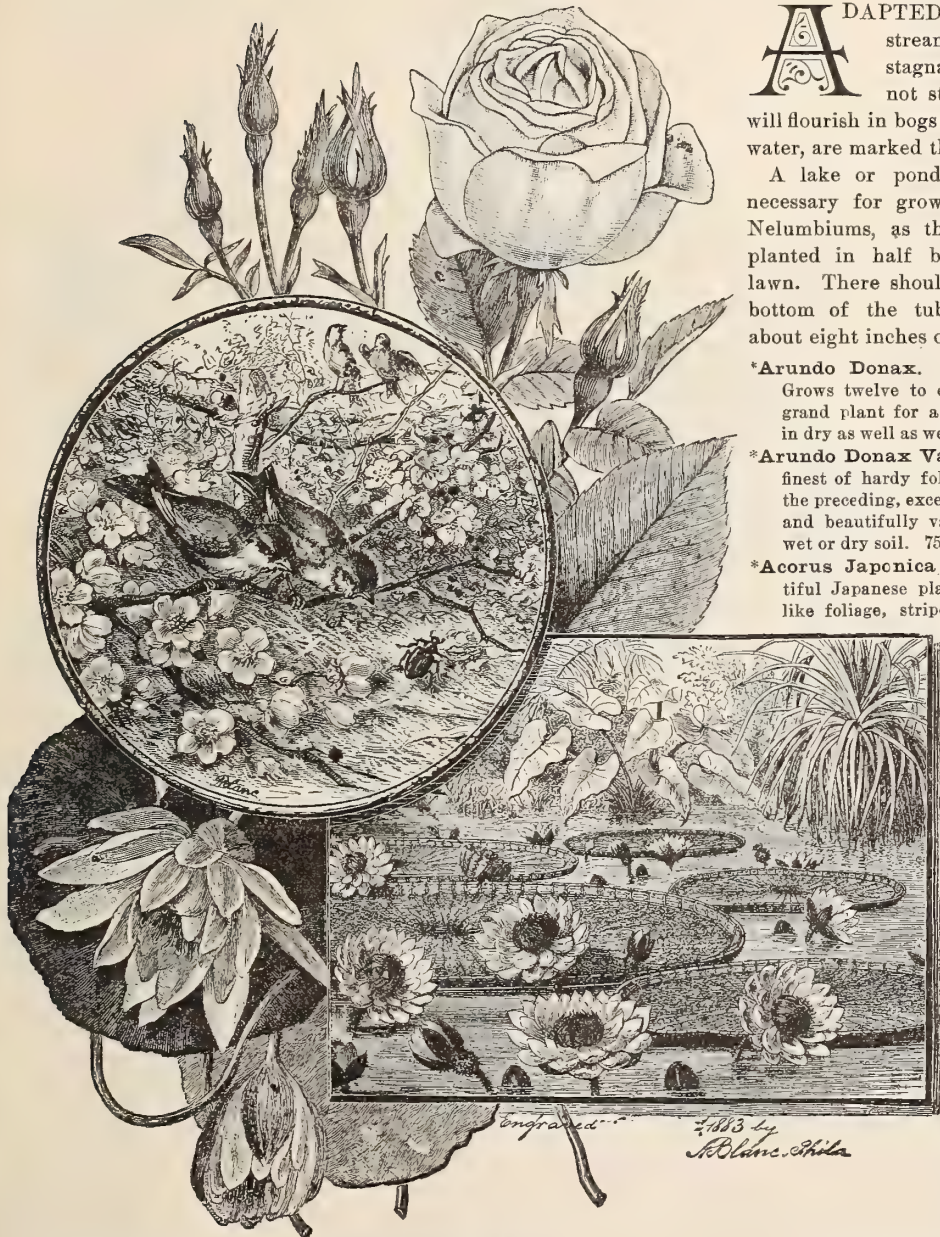
Flowers rich golden yellow in early Spring. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

**Cypripedium Spectabile*. Of all the known terrestrial Orchids there is none to equal this glorious plant. The flowers are produced on leafy stems from one and a half to two and a half feet in height; the labellum is much inflated, and is of a delicate rose color, while the sepals and petals are white; blooms during

June and July. 30 cents each; 50 cents each for extra strong plants.

**Gunnera Scabra*. Immense foliage; needs protection in Winter; an imposing subject for the margin of streams. \$1.50 each.

**Iris Kämpferi*. (Japan Iris.) Form grand subjects on margin of water. Mixed sorts, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.



**Cypripedium Acaule*. (Stemless Lady Slipper.) A handsome Orchid, producing flowers two inches in length, of a beautiful rose color, varying in shade to almost white; the flower stems, six to eight inches in height, issue from a pair of large ovate hairy leaves. 35 cents each.

**Cypripedium Pubescens*. This plant is one of the easiest to cultivate, and can be grown in any ordinary shady border; flowers yellow. 25 cents each.

[Hardy Bog and Aquatic Plants.—Continued.]

***Osmunda Claytoniana.** (Flowering Fern.) A beautiful native fern, distinct and effective. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

***Osmunda Regalis.** (Royal Fern.) Forms gigantic specimens five feet high; very effective on the margin of water or in wet soils. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

***Nelumbium Speciosum.** (Egyptian Lotus.) This was cultivated in Egypt in most ancient times, where its seed was known as the "Sacred Bean." It is the sacred Lotus of India and China, and is also cultivated in Japan. This wonderful plant, though coming from such tropical and semi-tropical regions, has proved to be entirely hardy in this country. No aquatic plants have a more tropical aspect than the Nelumbiums. It will flower the first season it is planted, and is constantly in bloom from July until late in October. It produces some leaves thirty inches across, on foot stocks five and six feet in height, and flower stalks of a total length of five to seven feet. On their first appearance the flowers look like gigantic Tea Rose buds, of a bright rose color, next in form like a tulip, the base of the petals being creamy white, most beautifully and delicately shaded off toward the end of the petals into bright pink, and when fully expanded they measure from ten to thirteen inches. The plant is of a rambling nature, and when placed in the water spreads rapidly. It should not be planted until the weather becomes quite warm. Strong tubers. \$4, and second size, \$2.50 each.

***Sarracenia Purpurea.** (Native Pitcher Plant.) This pretty, curious little plant flourishes in the margin of shallow water. It is a prostrate species, having broad winged pitchers veined and striped with crimson. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

***Spiraea Aruncus.** A beautiful plant, producing long feathery panicles of innumerable small white flowers, forming a gigantic plume; very graceful. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Nelumbium Speciosum. (Egyptian Lotus.)

***Spiraea Palmata.** The crimson Japanese meadow plant. Very handsome. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Typha Latifolia. (Cat Tail.) The well known aquatic, common to all marshy places; increases rapidly. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sagittaria Saggitifolia. Arrow shaped leaves, tall spikes of handsome white flowers. A beautiful native aquatic. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

[Hardy Bog and Aquatic Plants.—Continued.]

***Myosotis Palustris Semperflorens.** Flowers light blue, and in bloom the whole Summer. 25 cents each.

Nymphæa Flava. Leaves variegated with brown; flowers bright golden yellow and delightfully scented. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Nymphæa Odorata. The praises of our fragrant native water lily can never be too highly sung. Its lovely white flowers are worthy of a place beside the most costly exotics.

Should be planted in rich mud, and the best way to plant it is by tying a small stone to it and simply throw it in the water. 40 cents each for very strong plants, \$4 per dozen; medium sized plants, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pontederia Cordata. A charming free flowering plant, growing from two to five feet high, producing spikes of closely set blue flowers; blooming all Summer in shallow water. 25 cents each.

Carnation Pinks.



CARNATIONS are important to those who desire to have cut flowers in August, September and October, as they will bloom freely during these months, if planted out in April or early in May. To have a beautiful bed of Carnations, the soil should be quite rich; if not already so, it can be enriched with thoroughly rotted manure; the plants should be set about ten inches apart each way, and all flower shoots which appear before the first of July should be pinched out. They should be well watered during hot, dry weather, and if they are mulched with rotted manure, leaf mould or grass to a depth of one and a half or two inches, it will improve their growth very materially.

B. A. Elliott. This variety has been a wonder to every florist that has seen it growing here, its flowers of enormous size, its beautiful and brilliant color, taken together with the fact that, unlike most large flowered Carnations, it is an exceedingly free and most continuous bloomer of perfectly healthy, branching habit. Color brilliant vermilion scarlet, resembling Camellia flowers, all of which are borne on long stems. A grand variety. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Buttercup. Rich golden yellow, with a few streaks of clear carmine; of vigorous habit and very floriferous. The flowers are large, full and very double, from two and a half to three inches in diameter. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Heinz's White. Large flowers, beautiful satiny white, slightly tinted with yellow. The flowers of this variety, if allowed to remain on the plants until they become fully expanded, are lovely beyond description. We consider it the White Carnation *par excellence*. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

J. J. Harrison, the "Pink of Perfection." Flowers are a pure satiny white, marked and shaded with rosy pink; good size, perfect form, never burst and freely produced on long stems. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Joseph Perkins. Plant very vigorous and of free branching or remountant habit; good sized flowers of exquisite form and color; the most fragrant Carnation we have ever seen; color beautiful, soft, pure rose. A most continuous bloomer, and distinct in color from any other sort. 20 cents each.

Mrs. Carnegie. Color pure satiny white, with beautiful rosy pink stripes; flowers extra large, never less than three inches across; constant free bloomer and vigorous grower. 20 cents each.

Petunia. This so much resembles a double Petunia as to be most appropriately named; the flowers are large, of a rich lavender rose, mottled with white, and deeply fringed. 15 cents each.

Portia. The most intensely bright scarlet, much more so than either Lady Emma or Firebrand, and, entirely unlike those varieties, it has a most vigorous constitution, having not the slightest tendency to die out; the flowers are of medium size, and freely produced. A fine variety. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Pride of Penshurst. When in England we succeeded in getting a large stock of this superb Carnation which has created such a sensation there. The flowers are very large, double and finely shaped, and are rich golden yellow in color, which is never tinged with crimson as most other "yellow" varieties

are. This is undoubtedly the finest of all yellow monthly Carnations. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sunrise. A grand one; vigorous grower; habit good; color light buff, flaked with bright red; flowers large and of good shape, fragrant and free; does not burst, and can be cut with long stems. Unsurpassed for pot culture. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Charles J. Clarke. A grand Carnation; purest white, fringed edge, with stripes of purplish crimson. 20 cents each.

Col. Wilder. A very brilliant flower; vivid red, flaked with black; most perfect in shape, and of the very largest size; a most prolific bloomer, and of fine habit. 20 cents each.

Ferdinand Mangold. This is by far the grandest dark Carnation ever seen, and at the same time the most abundant bloomer. Flowers of very large size and perfectly formed; color very brilliant dark red, shaded with richest maroon; fringed petals; nearly every flower being on a long stem renders it very valuable as a cut flower variety. This variety surpasses in richness of color the most perfect Jacqueminot Rose. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Grace Wilder. This variety has been greatly admired wherever it has been seen for its distinct and desirable color, being a beautiful pure rich pink. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

La Pureté. The coming white Carnation, as free as Snowdon; large, pure white flowers and long stems. 25 cents each.

Mlle. Carle. A superb white flower and free bloomer. 25 cents each.

Peter Henderson. Large and fine; pure white, very robust habit. 10 cents each.

Garfield. Bright crimson scarlet. 10 cents each.

Alegatiere. This scarlet variety is without a rival yet, and the flowers bring the highest price in the market. The value of that variety may be inferred from the fact that in the south of France acres of it are planted to supply the Paris and London markets. 25 cents each.

Anna Webb. We take great pleasure in introducing this crimson variety, which originated with Mr. Fisher, of Framingham, Mass. It is a handsome, large, free and perpetual bloomer, far superior to Black Knight in every respect. 25 cents each.

Crimson King. Dark crimson; an abundant bloomer. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

We will furnish Carnations that are priced at 20 cents and 25 cents each at \$2 per dozen. Those priced at 10 cents and 15 cents each, at \$1 per dozen.

A Few of the Finer Lawn Trees.



Our trees and shrubs are all strong and well grown, and are sure to give satisfaction. We do not send out small and badly grown trees, such as are sometimes sold at low prices.

- Acer Plantanoides.** Norway Maple. \$1, \$2 and \$3 each.
Acer Plantanoides Aura Marginata. Norway Maple, with gold margined leaves. \$1 and \$2 each.
Acer Plantanus Leopoldi. Leaves conspicuously variegated with red. \$2 each.
Acer Wierii. Wier's cut-leaved Maple. \$1 each.
Aralia Spinosa. (Angelica Tree.) A native low growing tree, with beautiful foliage and immense panicles of white flowers in August. \$1 each.
Æsculus Hippocastanum. Common Horse Chestnut. 75 cents and \$1 each.
Æsculus Hippocastanum Rubicunda. Red flowering Horse Chestnut. \$1.25 each.
Betula Alba. European White Weeping Birch. 75 cents and \$1.50 each.
Betula Pendula Laciniata. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. \$1.25 and \$2 each.
Betula Youngii. Young's Weeping Birch. \$1.50 each.
Betula Urticifolia. Weeping cut-leaf Birch. A fine and beautiful lacinated plant. \$1.50 each.
Catalpa Bignoides. (Indian Bean.) 50 cents and \$1 each.
Catalpa Bungei. This admirable tree, when better known, will certainly be in great request for lawns and all ornamental grounds; it forms a perfect half globular or umbrella head, of a very deep green color. \$1.50 each.
Catalpa Aurea. A fine golden leaved sort. \$1 each.
Cerasus Avium Flore Pleno. Double white flowering Cherry. 75 cents each.
Cercis Canadensis. Red Bud, or Judas Tree. \$1 each.
Cratægus Coccinea. Scarlet fruited Hawthorn. \$1 each.
Cratægus Coccinea Flore Pleno. Double scarlet Hawthorn. \$1 each.
Cratægus Alba Pleno. Double white Hawthorn. \$1 each.
Cratægus Rosea Pleno. Double rose Hawthorn. \$1 each.
Cornus Florida. White Dogwood. 50 cents and \$1 each.
Cornus Florida Flore Rubra. Red flowering Dogwood. A splendid novelty. \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.
Cornus Pendula. This new Weeping Dogwood has become very popular in a very short time. It is perfectly hardy everywhere, and is a handsome and striking tree. Unlike most other weepers, it has a perfectly erect central shoot, hence it needs no staking to make it grow straight, while the side branches are all pendulous. \$1.50 and \$2 each.
Fraxinus Ornus. (Flowering Ash.) Medium, or low growth; foliage like that of the American Ash. Flowers in May or June, fringe like, in large drooping clusters at the ends of the branches. \$1 each.
Fagus Pendula. Weeping Beech. \$1.50 and \$2 each.
Fagus Purpurea. Purple leaved Beech. \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.
Gymnocladus Canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. \$1 each.
Larix Europa Pendula. European Weeping Larch. \$2.50 each.
Magnolia Macrophylla. \$1.50 each.
Magnolia Tripetala. The Umbrella Tree. \$1 each.
Magnolia Soulangea. \$1.50 each.
Magnolia Halliana. \$1.50 each.
Magnolia Norbertiana. \$1.50 each.
Morus Hispanica. (Spanish Mulberry.) Leaves smooth, glossy and very large; fruit purple. A vigorous and noble tree. \$1 and \$1.50 each.
Populus Caroliniana. (Carolina Poplar, or Cottonwood.) A very rapid growing ornamental shade tree. 75 cents and \$1 each.
Prunus Pissardii. One of the most remarkable trees of recent introduction. The foliage is dark purple and retains its color very late in the season. The fruit is also purple and handsome, and is highly valued in Persia for the table. \$1 each.
Paulownia Imperialis. Japan. Very rapid growth, blossoms trumpet shaped, in large upright panicles in May. Presents a splendid tropical effect if cut down every year, when the foliage is unsurpassed for size. \$1 each.
Quercus Coccinea. Scarlet Oak. \$1.25 each.
Quercus Prinos. Chestnut Oak. \$1 each.
Quercus Pedunculata Pendula. Weeping Oak. \$2.50 each.
Salisburia Adiantifolia. Maiden Hair Tree. \$1 and \$2 each.
Sweet Scented Crab. This is our native Wild Crab, which produces great crops of sweet scented blossoms in May; the leaves, when touched by the frost, have an odor of violets. 50 cents each.
Teas' Weeping Russian Mulberry. It is the most graceful and beautiful hardy weeping tree in existence, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced; forming a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, parallel with the stem. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, and delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival.
 It has beautiful foliage, rather small, handsomely cut or divided into lobes, and of a delightful, fresh looking, glossy green. In Autumn, many of the leaves are bordered with yellow, producing a novel and pleasing effect. \$3 and \$4 each.
Taxodium Sinensis Pendula. (Chinese Cypress.) Leaves delicate and tasselled like small twisted cords, of a light refreshing pea green color, branches only somewhat horizontal; young foliage and twigs of a decided pendulous character. Of all pyramidal trees it is the most perfect in form, straight as an arrow, compact in habit, perfectly regular in its narrow cone. It is one of the finest trees for park or lawn. \$1.50 and \$2 each.
Taxodium Distichum. Southern Deciduous Cypress. \$1 each.
Ulmus Americana. American Elm. 75 cents and \$1 each.
Ulmus Pendula Camperdownii. Camperdown Weeping Elm. \$1.50 and \$3 each.
Virgilea Lutea. A beautiful hardy tree from the Rocky Mountains. \$1 each.

Evergreens.

- Abies Canadensis.** Common Hemlock. 50 cents and \$1 each.
Abies Canadensis Pendula. Weeping Hemlock. \$2 and \$3 each.
Abies Excelsa. (Norway Spruce.) A rapid growing pyramidal evergreen; one of the most popular for large masses and effect. Excellent for hedges. 75 cents, \$1 and \$2 each.
Abies Douglasii. This Fir is one of the most distinct, beautiful and valuable ever introduced. It was discovered and named after the persevering explorer whose name it bears, and upon whose authority it is stated to attain the great height of two hundred and fifty feet, and twelve feet in diameter at base. It is thoroughly hardy, of sound constitution and very rapid in growth. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

[Evergreens.—Continued.]

Abies Nobilis. This magnificent Pine is a native of Northern California, attaining upwards of two hundred feet in height. It is of remarkably handsome growth, being upright, with horizontal branches and fine green foliage, the under part of which is very glaucous. Price, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Cupressus Pendula Alba. A graceful growing variety, with the terminals silvery. This is believed to be identical with *alba spica*. \$2 each.

Abies Excelsa Pendula. Weeping Norway Spruce. \$2 and \$3 each.

Picea Concolor. Parson's Silver Fir. \$2.50 each.

Picea Nordmaniana. Nordman's Silver Fir. \$2 each.

Picea Pendula. Weeping Silver Fir. \$2 each.

Pinus Autriaca. (Austrian Pine.) Large rounded form; vigorous, dark glossy leaves. One of the most important evergreens for mass planting on the lawn. 75 cents, \$1 and \$2 each.

Pinus Excelsa. Lofty Bhotan Pine. \$1.50 each.

Pinus Massoniana. Mason's Pine. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Retinispora Aurea. Golden Japan Cypress. \$2.50 each.

Retinispora Plumosa. Splendid for hedges. 75 cents each.

Retinispora Ericoides. This is a very pretty addition to our hardy Conifers, and deserves a place in every collection; it is similar to a close growing Juniper, bright green during the Summer, and assuming a violet purple hue at the commencement of the Autumn. \$1.50 each.

Taxus Aurea. Golden Yew. \$1.50 each.

Taxus Fastigita. Irish Yew. \$1 each.

Japanese Maples.

They are of dwarf habit, rarely growing over five to ten feet high. There are many varieties, some with highly colored leaves, from a pure white variegation to pink and dark purple, and others with leaves as deeply cut as lace. A mass of them on a lawn is a thing to be remembered; the color of the leaves being constant. The plants we offer are from two to three feet high.

Acer Polymorphum Rosea Picta. Dwarf; most delicately formed of all; foliage deeply and finely cut like lace; young growth marked with white, yellow, rose and green variegations; very enduring, though delicate looking. \$3 each.

Acer P. Dissectum Atropurpureum. Dwarf; weeping, graceful form; branchlets crimson; leaves deeply and finely cut into shred-like divisions; of a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep dark purple; a choice and ornamental variety. \$2.50 each.

Acer P. Purpureum Latifolium. Purple, broad leaved; a curious, large leaved purple form. \$2.50 each.

Acer P. Reticulatum. Deeply lobed leaves traversed over a whitish ground with a network of translucent yellowish green lines; colors finely in Autumn, and contrasts well with the dark leaved sorts. \$2.50 each.

Acer P. Versicolor. A vigorous grower compared with others; foliage similar to that of the parent *Polymorphum*; spotted irregularly and picturesquely with pink, white and green; a most interesting variety. \$3 each.

We offer a splendid assortment of these beautiful unnamed shrubs, imported direct from Japan. \$1.25 each, \$12 per dozen; \$2 each, \$20 per dozen, according to size.

Deciduous Shrubs.

Amorpha Fruticosa. An arborescent shrub with long pendulous branches from which the elegant foliage hangs gracefully; flowers very dark purple with yellow stamens. 50 cents each.

Cornus Masculula. (Cornelian Cherry.) A small tree producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early Spring before the leaves, followed in Fall with large oval scarlet berries, very acid and good for cooking. 75 cents each.

Cornus Sanguinea, or Red Twigged Dogwood. The fruit is white, and ripe in September. The young wood is of a brilliant light red, with a slight bloom upon it. This feature makes it a pretty Winter shrub, where its wood can be seen against the snow. There are few more pleasing shrubs. 50 cents each.

Cornus Floridus Variegata. The variegated leaved Dogwood, with leaves striped or blotched with white. One of the most desirable variegated leaved shrubs in cultivation. 50 cents each.

Calycanthus Floridus. (Sweet Scented Shrub.) This desirable shrub is so well known that a description here is unnecessary. 50 cents each.

Chionanthus Virginica. (White Fringe.) One of the handsomest of shrubs or small trees. In June it is constantly covered with flowers like snow-white filaments hanging in loose racemes about four inches long all over the tree. It is a pretty plant at all times during the Summer. 75 cents each.

Coronilla Emerus. (Scorpion Senna.) A compact bush with light Acacia-like reddish yellow flowers in May and June; an attractive shrub. 50 cents each.

Cotoneaster Simonsii. Orange red fruit; a very attractive shrub. 75 cents each.

Cotoneaster Wheelerii. Strong growing. 75 cents each.

Deutzia Gracilis. Dwarf, compact; pure white flowers in June; 50 cents each.

Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno. Flowers double white, tinged with pink in racemes four or five inches long. One of the most desirable shrubs in cultivation. 50 cents each.

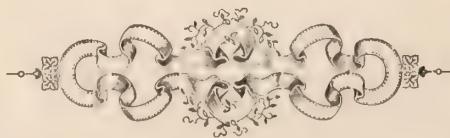
Deutzia Watererii. (New.) A magnificent sort; loose panicles of large pure white flowers. 75 cents each.

[Deciduous Shrubs.—Continued.]

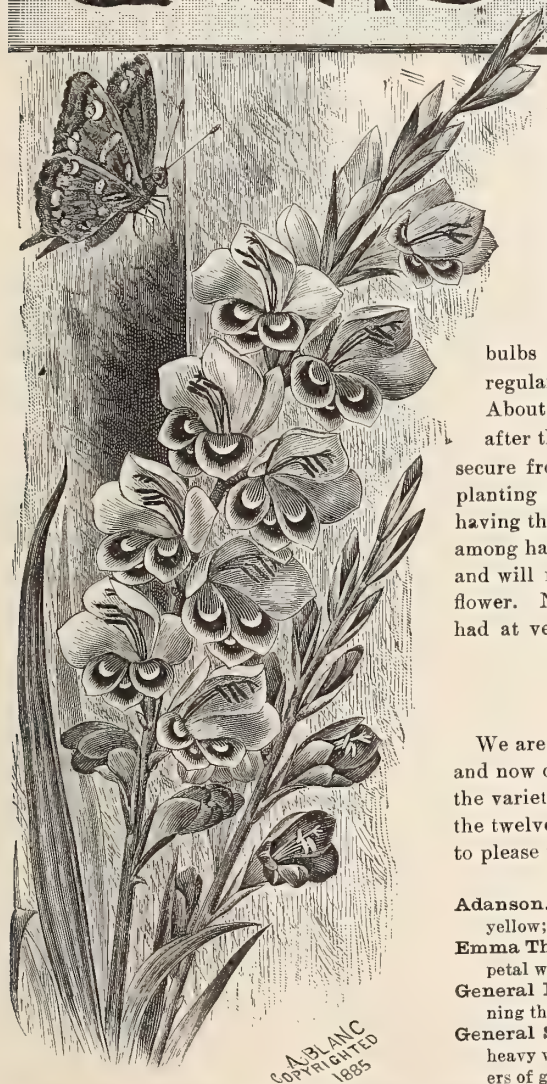
- Forsythia Viradissima.** A striking plant in early Spring, when it is completely covered with bright yellow flowers before the leaves appear. 35 cents each.
- Hydrangea Paniculata.** A fine hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles; in bloom from July to October; very desirable. 25, 50 cents and \$1 each.
- Hypericum Prolificum.** A neat, compact growing shrub, two to three feet high, with small elliptical leaves and corymbs of rich golden flowers in July and August; highly valued for their neat form. 50 cents each.
- Hibiscus.** (Althea.) Blooming in August and September, when most shrubs are done flowering, and its flowers of large size and many colors will always be found useful in belts of shrubbery where its high top and snowy blossoms may be seen over tops of lower shrubs. We offer many varieties, double white, double variegated, single white, single red, single purple, etc. 50 cents each.
- Magnolia Glauca.** (Sweet Bay.) More of a tree than a shrub, with bright glaucous foliage, and white sweet scented flowers; indispensable in any collection. \$1 each.
- Purple Berberry.** This is a variety of the common Berberry, with leaves and young twigs of a purple color. A beautiful and indispensable shrub in every collection. 25 and 50 cents each.
- Potentilla Fruticosa.** (Shrubby Cinquefoil.) A medium sized shrub, of erect habit; leaves small and peculiar in grouping; flowers yellow in late Summer. 50 cents each.
- Prinos Verticillata.** (Black Alder.) Vigorous, upright bush; fine ornamental red berries in Autumn. A valuable and neglected shrub. 75 cents each.
- Prunus Triloba.** (Double Flowering Plum.) Vigorous grower, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the slender branches in May. 50 cents each.
- Pyrus Japonica.** A low thorny bush, producing large bright scarlet flowers very early in Spring; a well known desirable shrub. 50 cents each.
- Philadelphus Coronarius.** (Mock Orange.) A well known shrub, producing masses of white, sweet scented flowers. 50 cents each.
- Rhus Cotines.** (Smoke, or Mist Tree.) Much admired for its curious fringe or hair like flowers, which cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer. 50 cents each.
- Spirea Callosa.** Japan. Medium size; irregular growth; pink; flowering in flat corymbs during late June. 50 cents each.
- Spirea Aurea.** Foliage distinctly yellow. One of the most effective large shrubs on the lawn. 75 cents each.
- Spirea Billardii.** A strong growing, pink flowered, late blooming species. 50 cents each.
- Symphoricarpos Racemosus.** (Snowberry.) Pink flowers in Summer, quantities of large white, waxy roundish berries in Autumn; very ornamental. 50 cents each.
- Syringa.** (The well known Lilac.) Large growing shrubs; clusters of purple and white flowers in Spring and early Summer. 50 cents each.
- Viburnum Placatum.** (Japan Snowball.) This new Snowball is much superior to the old sorts, being a very compact grower, forming a much handsomer bush and numerous bunches of white flowers. 75 cents each.
- Viburnum Oxycoccos.** (High Bush Cranberry.) Is a very desirable shrub, producing bright crimson transparent berries. 50 cents each.
- Wigelia Floribunda.** (Crimson Wigelia.) The flowers are dark crimson, with stamens projecting from them, reminding one somewhat of Fuschia flowers. It blooms in Spring, but if the plants are topped off after young growth has been made, they will bloom profusely in the Fall. 50 and 75 cents each.

Evergreen Shrubs.

- Andromeda Floribunda.** Low rounded bush; abundant white spikes or one-sided racemes of flowers in Spring; choice and very beautiful. \$1.25 each.
- Berberis Dulcis.** (Sweet Fruited Berberry.) Flowers bright yellow; berries round and black, almost the size of a black currant; very abundant. The effect of these berries and the shining leathery foliage is very striking. 75 cents each.
- Crategus Pyracantha.** (Evergreen Thorn.) A most valuable plant for growing alone, or for a hedge. It grows compactly, bears pruning well and is entirely impervious, while its rich glossy foliage, covered either with fragrant white flowers or with bright orange-colored berries, give it a most attractive appearance. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Daphne Cneorum.** (Trailing Daphne.) Very dwarf; narrow abundant leaves spreading out in flat cushions of foliage, literally covered in Spring with light pink rosette-like flowers of most delightful fragrance. Late in Summer these flowers appear in profusion again. 75 cents each.
- Kalmia Latifolia.** Of this well known native Evergreen shrub we offer a fine lot of nursery grown plants. The flowers are very abundant, white or pinkish, and of great delicacy and beauty. 50 cents each; \$6 per dozen; extra strong, \$1 and \$2 each.
- Mahonia Aquifolia.** A most beautiful shrub, with glossy Holly like leaves, which change to brownish green in Winter, with clusters of yellow flowers in May; the young foliage varies in color from pink to shades of copper and purple, and presents the appearance of watered silk; very desirable. 50 cents each.
- Osmanthus Illicifolius.** Japan. Bears a close resemblance to Holly. Flowers small, white and very sweet scented. A valuable and beautiful shrub. \$1 each.
- Menziesia Palifolia.** (An Irish Heath.) A dwarf shrub, remaining long in bloom; lovely white flowers. 75 cents each.



GLADIOLI.



ABLANC
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1895

THERE is nothing in the whole list of bulbous flowers more important than the Gladiolus. It is certainly a grand and beautiful flower, and so easily grown that

any soil will suit it—the heaviest clay or pure sand—and the conditions must be hard indeed under which it will not thrive. The colors range from pure white to dark crimson, with all intermediate shades of yellows, reds, pinks, purples, etc., with an almost endless variety of stripes and markings. For cutting for house decoration the flowers are especially valuable, for if the spikes are cut when the flowers first begin to open, and placed in water, the buds will open beautifully and will last for ten days. By planting some

bulbs at intervals of two weeks from April first until August, a regular succession of flowers may be had until late in October. About the first of November the bulbs should be taken up, and after the tops have been cut off, stored away in any cool, dry place secure from frost, where they can remain without further care until planting time. The bulbs increase rapidly, and one may count on having their stock doubled each season. The Gladiolus may be grown among hardy Roses, Rhododendrons, Shrubbery or other hardy plants, and will make a great show of beauty when these things are out of flower. Not their least merit is that many splendid varieties can be had at very low prices.

“TWELVE OF THE BEST.”

We are often asked to make a selection of the twelve best Gladioli, and now offer the following list as twelve of the very best. Some of the varieties are new and now offered for the first time. We will send the twelve for \$2.50, or postpaid by mail for \$2.75. They cannot fail to please those who care for something choice.

Adanson. Rose, slightly tinged lilac; large blotch, on white ground, tinged yellow; edged with carmine, flushed lilac. 30 cents each.

Emma Thursby. Pure white ground, well defined carmine stripes through the petal with heavy blotch on lower divisions. 50 cents each.

General Phil. Sheridan. Flowers fiery red, large, a distinct white line running through each petal. 50 cents each.

General Sherman. A tall growing variety with brilliant scarlet flowers, with heavy white blotch on the lower divisions; spike well arranged, and the flowers of good shape and substance. 50 cents each.

President Lincoln. Spike long, flowers large, with blush white ground, with the edge of the petals suffused with bright red, the lower division heavily blotched with crimson. 50 cents each.

Pericles. Light rose, flamed with carmine purple; large pure white blotch. 40 cents each.

Shakespeare. White, very lightly suffused with carmine rose; large rosy blotch. A splendid variety. 40 cents each.

Zenobia. Rose, slightly tinted with violet, flamed with dark carmine; large white blotch, feathered with carmine. 25 cents each.

Grand Lilas. Tall spikes of large, perfectly arranged flowers of delicate lilac, shaded dark toward the edges. 30 cents each.

Horace Vernet. Bright purple red; large pure white blotch, feathered red. 35 cents each.

Martha Washington. A tall and strong growing plant; flowers pure light yellow; of large size, in a well arranged spike, lower petals slightly tinged with rose; it is of a branching habit, and some of the branches are longer than an ordinary spike of flowers, making this one of the most popular and beautiful varieties yet introduced. 50 cents each.

Meyerbeer. Brilliant scarlet, flamed with vermilion; amaranth red blotch. 25 cents each.

[Gladioli.—Continued.]

TWENTY-FIVE NAMED VARIETIES OF GLADIOLI FOR \$2.50. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$2.75.

We will supply the entire twenty-five splendid varieties of Gladioli named below for \$2.50, or any twelve of them, purchaser's selection, for \$1.50; postpaid, by mail, \$1.75.

Agatha. Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine amaranth, clear spots. 10 cents each.
Angele. White, showy and effective. 20 cents each.
Antonius. Scarlet cherry, slightly tinged with orange, flamed carmine; pure white blotch. 10 cents each.
Canari. Light yellow, streaked with rose on lower petals. 15 cents each.
Ceres. Pure white, spotted with purplish rose. 15 cents each.
Eugene Scribe. Flower very large and wide; perfect; tender rose, blazed with carminate red. 25 cents each.
Felicien David. Cherry, light carmine feathered white blotch. 15 cents each.
Isis. Vermilion with fine, pure white blotch. 20 cents each.
John Bull. White, slightly tinged with sulphur. 10 cents each.
La Candeur. White, slightly striped with carmine violet. 25 cents each.
Laura. Light orange red, tinged and flamed with carmine, pure white blotch. 15 cents each.
Le Poussin. Light red, white blotch. 15 cents each.
Lord Byron. Brilliant scarlet, blotched and flaked pure white. 10 cents each.

Mme. Monneret. Delicate rose, with white stripes in centre of each petal; carmine blotched on salmon ground. 10 cents each.
Marie Dumortier. White, slightly streaked with rose; violet purple blotch. 15 cents each.
Meyerbeer. Brilliant scarlet, flamed with vermilion; amaranth red blotch.
Napoleon III. Bright scarlet, striped white in the centre of the petals. 10 cents each.
Nelly. White, flamed with carmine rose; large blotch of dark carmine. 20 cents each.
Princess of Wales. White, flamed with carmine rose; deep crimson blotch. 10 cents each.
Roi Leopold. Blush rose, slightly suffused with orange and shaded deep currant red; white blotch. 20 cents each.
Romulus. Very brilliant dark red, large pure white blotch; large white lines on the lower petals. 25 cents each.
Shakespeare. White, very slightly suffused with carmine rose; large rosy blotch. 40 cents each.
Thunberg. Light orange shaded cherry; blotch pure white. 15 cents each.
Van Dyck. Crimson amaranth, striped with white. 25 cents each.

COLLECTION OF GLADIOLI IN BOXES.

These collections are made up from the very best varieties, and are sure to give satisfaction. Each bulb is correctly named and described.

Collection No. 1. 12 good named varieties.....\$1.25 **Collection No. 2.** 12 choice named varieties.....\$2.00

MIXED GLADIOLI.

Fine Mixture. 40 cents per dozen. \$2.50 per 100.
Best Mixture. This mixture contains a splendid assortment of varieties, very largely light shades. 60 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.
Mixed White and Light Colors. This is an extra fine mixture. \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100.
Mixed Seedlings. These are really superb. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$3.50 per 50; \$6 per 100.

Mixed Pink and Striped. 60 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.
Mixed Yellows. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per 100.
Lemonei. This is the "Hardy Gladiolus." This variety is entirely different from all other Gladioli in color and markings; does not require lifting in Autumn, and can be planted in permanent beds, or in clumps along the edge of shrubbery or in the grass. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

If Gladioli are to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

Tigrideas.

Desirable bulbous flowers that may be treated the same as Gladioli. They have large, showy, shell-like flowers.

Conchiflora. Yellow. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.
Grandiflora. Crimson. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Grandiflora Alba. Pearly-white color; marked at the base of each division with large spots of a reddish brown; very beautiful. 15 cents each. \$1.50 per dozen.

Lawn Grass Seed.

There is nothing offered for sale to-day that there are more nonsensical claims made for than Lawn Grass Seed. All of the talk about a wonderful choice lot of grasses it contains is merely an excuse for charging a fancy price, for the basis of all really good lawn mixtures is Kentucky Blue Grass, and all seedsmen obtain it from the same source. The seed we offer is the best obtainable and bought direct from the growers in Kentucky.

Mixed Lawn Grass Seed. Containing extra clean Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top and White Clover. 20 cents per quart, (postpaid, 10 cents extra); \$1 per peck; \$3 per bushel.

Extra Clean Kentucky Blue Grass Seed. 20 cents per quart (postpaid, 10 cents extra); 75 cents per peck; \$2.50 per bushel.

White Clover. Best quality, 50 cents per pound; (postpaid, 15 cents extra)

Some Plants Worthy of Special Mention.



Canna Ehemanii.

NEW CANNAS.

Ehemanii. This is a beauty in every sense; the massive deep green Mus-like leaves would make this a valuable acquisition, but when we see its magnificent crimson flowers over three inches long and two inches wide, suspended from its deep red whip-like flower stalks, it is difficult to find words to express our admiration—so different in general character, it is hard to believe it is a Canna. The growth of the plant is remarkably strong and robust, growing from five to seven feet high, each stalk terminating with a long flower spike. We have had seven or eight, often six spikes in bloom at one time, bearing twenty to thirty flowers each. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Gladioliflora. Is quite distinct from Ehemanii in color, being a rich light orange. The flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping. The foliage is a beautiful bluish green, rather narrow, growing very compact and remarkably free flowering, forming nearly solid masses of rich warm coloring. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Noutonii. A fine new one, after the style of C. Ehemanii in size of the flower, but of a fiery scarlet color; the flowers are very large and produced very abundantly. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

IMPROVED PANSIES.

Pansies are favorites with all, and are so easily grown and propagated that every one should have them in abundance. To have them flower in Summer they should be planted in the coolest, shadiest place possible. By sowing early in the Spring nice plants

may be had that will bloom beautifully in the Fall, and until real cold weather, and if protected a little these plants will again bloom beautifully very early in the Spring. We have prepared an enormous stock of Pansy plants for Spring sale, grown from the finest seed obtainable in the world. We can supply them in assorted varieties, whites, yellows, browns, dark and light blues, blacks, bronzes, purples, tri-colors, etc., etc. In assorted colors, our selection, 50 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30 per 1,000.

NEW AMARYLLIS "UTILITY."

This Amaryllis is of the greatest value, either as a decorative plant for the conservatory or for bedding out. As a conservatory plant it will blossom several times during the season, Winter and Summer, and there is nothing more effective among Palm and other decorative plants than its tall, majestic spikes of brilliant scarlet Lily-like flowers. As a bedding plant it will blossom two or three times during the Summer, and it can be easily wintered in the conservatory, or even in an ordinary living room, as it is an excellent house plant of the easiest culture. It is a very tall growing variety, more so than any Amaryllis we know of. The flowers are brilliant scarlet crimson, with a distinct white stripe through the centre of each petal. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each; small bulbs, 50 cents each; a few extra large specimens, \$5 each. We also offer a selection of the best named Amaryllis, strong bulbs, at \$1.50 to \$3 each.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS.

For many years the fancy leaved Caladiums have been a special feature of our establishment. Our collection has been carefully revised, and contains only first-class, distinct and well marked varieties. Their greatest value is for the decoration of conservatories, greenhouses and window boxes, while nothing can surpass them as exhibition plants for fairs during the Summer and Fall. Most of the varieties, if planted about the first of June in partly shaded warm borders, in well enriched light soil, succeed admirably as bedding plants, the various colorings and markings of which cannot be obtained in any other class of plants. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen; extra strong plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

MUSA ENSETE.

The noblest of all plants is this great Abyssinian Banana. The fruit of this variety is not edible, but the leaves are magnificent, long, broad and of a beautiful green, with a broad crimson midrib. The plant grows luxuriantly from eight to twelve feet high. During the hot Summer, when planted out, it grows rapidly and attains gigantic proportions, producing a tropical effect on the lawn, terrace or flower garden. It can be stored in a light cellar or cool greenhouse during the Winter, with a covering of soil, or planted in a tub, watered sparingly. We offer a fine lot of these plants, 50, 75 cents, \$1, 1.50, \$2 and \$3 each; a few extra strong plants, \$5 each.

[Some Plants Worthy of Special Mention.—Continued.]

*Moon Flower. (Ipomea Noctiflora.)***MOON FLOWER. (*Ipomea Noctiflora*.)**

This beautiful climber is often called Evening Glory, on account of the flowers opening in the evening only, the flowers remaining open all night, and closing up two or three hours after daylight, unless the day be cloudy, when they will remain open until noon. It is a rapid growing plant of the Morning Glory family, with pure white moon like flowers, six inches in diameter. As a rapid climber for covering arbors, verandas, trees or walls, it has no superior. The flowers are very fragrant, and are produced in great numbers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

GLOXINIA CRASSIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

Exceedingly showy and easily managed plants that are splendid for greenhouse culture in Spring, Summer and Fall. After planting the tubers in an equal mixture of fibrous peat, light loam, manure and sand, they require little water until they show growth; after this a moist heat is necessary. When in bloom bring them into the conservatory or drawing room. After the plants have done blooming dry gradually off, and keep the pots over Winter in a moderately warm place, or under the staging of a greenhouse. This variety is of strong habit and bears rich and various colored large bell shaped flowers. Our collection of these is one of the finest in this country. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

HARDY ALPINE VIOLETS. (Horned Pansies.)

It is remarkable that a class of plants possessing the great merit of the Alpine Violets should be so little known. In Europe they are very highly appreciated, and can be found in almost every garden. They are entirely hardy, exceedingly floriferous, and continue blooming throughout the Summer, when Pansies are burned up. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Viola Cornuta. (Blue Bells.) Pale blue or mauve colored flowers; almost as large as the Pansy; very valuable as an edging plant for beds, for ribbon lines, or for covering the ground in partially shaded places; foliage small and bright green. The plant grows about six inches high, and forms a dense mass twelve inches to eighteen inches in diameter.

Viola Cornuta Alba. A pure white form of the above; very distinct and striking.

Viola Altaica Lutea. The flowers of this variety are of a peculiarly rich and handsome yellow, being equal in size, and superior in color to the best named yellow Pansies. A dwarf, compact grower, and continuous bloomer. A first-class bedding plant.

ERPETION RENIFORME. (Australian Pansy.)

A low growing creeping plant, covers the ground rapidly, and produces quantities of blue and white Violet-like flowers; valuable for baskets, rock work, etc.; not quite hardy. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA.

A rare and beautiful evergreen plant, found in the mountains of North Carolina; flowers pure white, tinged with rose as they become older; foliage of a leathery texture, evergreen and shining, perfectly hardy. This handsome little plant was described and illustrated in "GARDEN AND FOREST," December 19, and has attracted considerable attention from its curious history. It was discovered exactly one hundred years ago by the elder Michaux, and was at one time introduced sparingly into cultivation, but soon disappeared from gardens. Prof. Gray was in Europe in 1837 and found an unnamed specimen in the Michaux herbarium, preserved in the museum at Paris. To quote "GARDEN AND FOREST:" "This specimen at once arrested his attention; and after his return, two years later, from his first botanical journey into the Carolina mountains where he had searched in vain for Michaux's plant, he ventured to describe it from the scanty material in the Michaux herbarium, dedicating it to Dr. C. W. Short, the author of a catalogue of the plants of Kentucky." Recent plant hunters have been more fortunate than Prof. Gray, and the Shortia has again been found in considerable quantity in almost the same spot where Michaux first discovered it one century ago. \$1 to \$2.50 each.

TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA. (Foam Flower.)

A plant of great beauty, both in leaf and flower, perfectly hardy, rapidly increased, and flourishing in almost any soil or position. The flowers are small, of a creamy-white and star-shaped, the buds delicately tinged with pink, and in great profusion, and when seen a few yards off having a close resemblance to a wreath of foam. The young leaves are of a tender green, daintily spotted and veined with deep red, while the other ones at the base of the plant are of a rich red bronze. Whether in rock garden or border, it is a beautiful and effective plant, and one we highly recommend. Price, 50 cents each.

[Some Plants Worthy of Special Mention.—Continued.]

*Tuberous Begonias in Border.***TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.**

When we claim that no other class of plants has been so marvelously improved in the past few years as the tuberous-rooted section of the Begonias, we feel confident that none of the many visitors who saw them in our houses and grounds the past Summer will dispute the claim. Most persons familiar with the older sorts of Begonias would scarce recognize this section as belonging to the Begonia family, were it not for the unmistakable form of the flowers. Instead of the small red, pink or white flowers, seldom more than an inch in diameter, we now have blooms measuring four to six inches across, and in color ranging from golden yellow to deepest crimson. They are used quite extensively in England for bedding out of doors, and considered among the finest and most brilliant of all the tender plants for that purpose. But little attention has been given them in this country, owing to the impression that a greenhouse was necessary to their successful cultivation.

We have found that they will grow more vigorously and bloom more profusely out of doors than they do in the greenhouse, if a suitable spot for planting them is selected. This should be the north side of a building, or where a group of shrubbery or a friendly tree casts its shade through the hottest part of the day. The soil should be well enriched with rotten manure, and if stiff or clayey, should have a liberal quantity of leaf mould and sand

added. They will stand drought better than most bedding plants, but if a liberal supply of water is given in dry and hot weather the flowers will be much larger and finer in color. For greenhouse and conservatory decoration in Summer they are especially valuable, blooming freely and continuously from middle of May to first of November. When the blooming season is over the bulbs should be packed in dry sand and kept secure from frost.

The bulbs we offer were specially selected for us by Messrs. Jno. Laing & Co., the most noted Begonia growers of England, and without doubt are the finest ever offered. We can supply these in the following colors: scarlet, yellow, white, rose, crimson, pink, red, buff, amaranth and many intermediate shades.

Certainly the finest floral display we have yet seen in a greenhouse was the tuberous-rooted Begonias at Messrs. Jno. Laing & Co.'s, London, who are famous the world over for their Begonias. The houses, when we saw them, were a perfect mass of bloom of the most brilliant colors imaginable; the individual flowers measuring from four to seven inches across. We purchased a selection of their finest varieties, and now offer them with the assurance that they are the finest ever offered. \$2 each; \$20 per dozen of twelve distinct varieties.

SEEDLINGS raised from the above collection, in separate colors 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen. All colors mixed, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen. Fine mixed, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.



New Dahlias of 1888.

*Types of Dahlia Flowers.***MRS. GLADSTONE.**

This is admitted to be the most perfect show variety yet raised. It is not easy to describe the color, which is a very delicate, soft pink; in form a model, and very constant. This Dahlia received first-class certificates wherever exhibited, including the National Dahlia Show, at Crystal Palace, Royal Horticultural Society, etc. 50 cents each.

NEW SINGLE DAHLIA, MISS HENSHAW.

As valuable an introduction among the single, as is the well known double variety appearing under the same name; it is a large and fine form, color of a pale, pleasing Primrose tint, prettily and distinctly edged, after the fashion of a Picotee, with white. At once one of the most distinct and most effective, and the most useful, either upon the plant for cutting or for exhibition purposes, ever sent out; was last Autumn awarded first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural and National Dahlia Societies. 50 cents each.

MRS. B. A. ELLIOTT.

Pale yellow; an exquisitely beautiful show flower of first rate quality, large, constant and extra fine; the plant is of noble appearance, the bloom being very erect on stiff stalks, and we have no hesitation in saying it is the finest of the color ever raised. 50 cents each.

CACTUS OR DECORATIVE DAHLIAS.

Under this heading will be found those beautiful new varieties which are now so much admired, belonging in the strictest sense to no section in particular. They exhibit in many instances a tendency to follow the true Cactus form, and are extremely handsome and valuable as cut flowers.

WILLIAM DARVILLE.

Is a new variety; a fine form, partaking very much of the style of Constance, but differing very considerably in habit from that well known variety, having the blooms produced on long wiry stems and thrown well up above the foliage, from the time of the first flowers opening until the last have appeared; in color it is a bright purplish magenta, very free flowering, and will certainly become one of the most useful and attractive of the whole of the Cactus, or decorative varieties. 50 cents each.

WILLIAM RAYNER.

A beautiful new variety; very distinct in color from all the other varieties in cultivation. It is of a pretty distinct salmon buff tint, and remarkably free flowering, throwing its very effective and distinctly colored flowers well above the foliage. We are sure it will be welcomed as one of the most effective Cactus Dahlias ever introduced. 50 cents each.

ZULU.

This, as may be gathered from the name, is a very dark complexioned introduction. By far the deepest colored Dahlia of this section yet introduced, and on this account alone forms a very distinct, pleasing and effective contrast with other varieties; the color is of an exceptionally rich deep purple maroon, frequently having petals edged with deep rich crimson; in form a thorough Cactus-like Dahlia. As a proof of its sterling worth we have but to mention the fact that it was last season awarded first-class certificates by both the Royal Horticultural and National Chrysanthemum Societies. 50 cents each.

[Dahlias.—Continued.]

SHOW DAHLIAS—GENERAL COLLECTION.

The following varieties are without a question the very choicest of this section. Many more varieties are in cultivation, but we think it better to keep only the best in each section. Such a course must prove more satisfactory to buyers, seeing that it affords them the opportunity of selecting freely without the slightest fear of disappointment. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Burgundy. Deep puce, suffused with pale purplish maroon, of good size and form.

Countess of Lonsdale. Rosy lilac. Well formed.

Flag of Truce. White, tipped with lilac. Extra.

George Rawlings. Very dark maroon; a full sized flower, cupped and symmetrical.

Henry Walton. Yellow ground, edged vermillion; very distinct and strong.

Joseph B. Service. A fine yellow.

Julia Wyatt. Creamy white; large and fine.

John Wyatt. Very deep scarlet; of good form and substance.

Lady Herbert. Light orange, deeply edged with crimson.

Mrs. Dodds. Blush, outer petals lilac; constant and good.

Mrs. G. R. Jefford. A deep yellow; one of the best.

Miss Ruth. Yellow; petals edged with pure white; a grand flower.

Mr. Dix. Deep red; fine form.

Forget-me-not. Purple, tipped with crimson. Extra.

Roustagand. Bright golden yellow; free and remarkably floriferous.

Mrs. Harris. White ground, edged with pale lilac; one of the best.

Miss Constance. Blush white, tipped and blotched with scarlet; a splendid flower.

DWARF DAHLIAS.

This is a group to which we desire to call special attention. They are all of dwarf, bushy habit, and consequently most useful for bedding, and for the purpose of supplying cut flowers. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

"CAMELLIÆFLORA."

In this variety we have a Dahlia to meet the wants of all, a variety which no florist ever using white flowers can afford to be without, and equally as valuable for planting in beds or lines. It blooms much earlier and longer than any we have seen. Plants very uniform in height, growing about two feet high. Flowers of the very purest snowy white, varying in size from a large Pompon to a very large flower. Flowers in the hottest weather, being perfectly full in the centre, and, as the name designates, of a beautiful Camellia form. Flowers last very long when cut.

George Thompson. A very attractive variety; of good habit, and producing most freely beautiful bright yellow flowers.

King of Dwarfs. Is a very showy sort, neat in habit and producing quantities of showy purple flowers.

Pearl. A very charming variety for bedding and for cutting. Of neat, upright growth, and producing enormous quantities of flowers, which are of good form and the purest whiteness.

Rising Sun. A real gem; of specially neat and close growth, seldom exceeding eighteen inches in height, and having abundance of intensely bright scarlet flowers.

White Bedder. A very fine and useful bedding sort; good habit, and quantities of white flowers.

POMPONE, OR BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Darkness. Deep rich maroon; the best of its class.

E. F. Jungker. Amber; small, compact flower; useful for cutting.

Fashion. Pale orange; remarkably free flowering.

Golden Gem. Bright yellow; small and free; pretty for cutting.

Guiding Star. Certainly one of the best of the Pompone for cutting purposes. It has a good habit, flowers freely, and produces pure white, beautifully shaped flowers.



Single Dahlia, Dr. Moffat.

Little Wonder. One of the best varieties of this section; abundance of bright scarlet flowers; a fine bedding variety.

Little Arthur. Bright orange scarlet; a splendid sort.

Isabel. Beautiful, well formed, dazzling orange scarlet flowers.

Nemesis. Maroon; sometimes tipped with white; very pretty.

Pure Love. A very pretty variety; producing soft lilac flowers.

Infancy. Pure white; a vigorous grower.

CACTUS, OR DECORATIVE DAHLIAS.

Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

William Pearce. A veritable Cactus Dahlia; color deep rich yellow. One of the best of this section.

Mrs. Hawkins. This variety is in form something between a Cactus and Show Dahlia, and is possessed of a free, yet close, neat habit. The color of the flower is a most lovely rich sulphur, beautifully shading off towards the tips of the petals to a lighter shade.

Mr. A. W. Tait. Distinct from all the other varieties comprising this group. It produces an abundance of pure white, perfectly double flowers which have the tips of their petals singularly and effectively cleft, imparting to the flower a quaint appearance.

Cochineal. This is a beautiful variety which may very correctly be described as an intermediate form between a true Cactus Dahlia and an ordinary show variety. The petals are somewhat pointed; in color it is the richest of crimson, toned with a brownish shade.

Fire King. (Glare of the Garden.) Produces myriads of flowers of a dazzling scarlet color. Altogether this is a variety of the greatest merit, both for general border decoration and for cutting.

[Dahlias.—Continued.]

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Amos Perry. A grand single Dahlia; color rich maroon, sometimes shading to a lighter maroon; very free flowering and good habit.

Chilwell Beauty. Beautiful yellow flowers; petals broadly and distinctly edged with bright scarlet; one of the finest single Dahlias in cultivation.

Dr. Moffat. A very striking variety; the flowers are large, circular and of splendid substance, the petals being blackish maroon, distinctly margined with crimson in precisely the same manner as Chilwell Beauty.

Lutea Grandiflora. Soft, pleasing yellow; large, well shaped flowers of good substance and very free flowering.

Mauve Queen. Rich silky mauve; fine shaped flowers; the variety is a perfect model.

Mrs. Bowman. Purple magenta, petals smooth, perfect in form and slightly reflexed at the edges.

Miss Linaker. Beautiful bright cherry red; one of the brightest and most attractive single Dahlias yet raised.

Marion Hood. White, shading to deep rosy pink; a most effective sort.

Negress. Dark velvety maroon, almost black; exceeding free habit, with beautifully cut foliage.

Victor Strandberg. A splendid formed flower, of a heavy rich scarlet, having a dark centre.

White Queen. Of a neat and compact form, extremely floriferous; the flowers stand well above the foliage, are broad and well rounded, and beautifully overlap each other.

Mrs. J. Coninck. Pure white, effectively shaded with pale mauve; a first-class sort.

New Chrysanthemums.**MRS. ALPHEUS HARDY.**

From Japan. Incurved, of the purest white color and fine glow. The flower is perfect in shape, of large size and good substance; the petals are covered with glandular hairs, giving the flowers the most unique appearance. In all respects this is the most remarkable and the finest Chrysanthemum ever introduced. \$1.50 each.

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Immense flowers, bright deep crimson, reverse of petals a shade lighter; petals broad and long, of a leathery texture; incurved on first opening, afterward assuming the form of a large Pæony; strong, erect, heavy footstalks, robust habit. Was awarded first prize for best new seedling Chrysanthemum at the New York Chrysanthemum Show. \$1.50 each.

BESSIE PITCHER.

Deep rose with lighter centre; a grand flower of the Anemone section. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

MRS. FRANK THOMPSON.

Large, incurved Japanese, broad petals and mottled deep pink, with silvery back; very distinct flowers, eight inches across. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BRAZEN SHIELD.

Chinese. A most remarkable variety of the highest merit; flower of regular outline and globular shape; color entirely distinct, being a rich brassy bronze shaded with metallic purple, habit bushy and strong. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

PELICAN.

Large, incurved Japanese, of perfect form and good substance; flowers pure white; very late variety. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

General Collection of Chrysanthemums.

The popularity of these plants seems to be ever on the increase, and they certainly produce a grand show of bloom in late Autumn when there is a great scarcity of other flowers. The varieties in cultivation are almost innumerable, and large numbers of new ones are added every season. Our list contains only a few of the best and most distinct sorts. Price, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

JAPANESE.

Gloriosum. Light yellow, fringed, vigorous, one of the best.

Annie Thorpe. Blush at first, afterwards changing to complete round snow-white balls; a fine variety.

Gertrude Henderson. Deep yellow.

Ben d'Or. Pure golden yellow. As the flowers mature the petals wrap over, forming ribbon-like balls; tipped, rosy red.

Fulton. Of a clear, bright yellow color.

Jessica. Enormous white flowers.

Lady Selborne. A large, pure white variety of the greatest merit.

President Parkman. Rich, deep plum purple; large and fine.

Thunberg. Flowers very large; pure primrose; yellow; late.

President Arthur. Light rose; flowers of immense size.

F. L. Harris. Bright crimson red.

Nellie Bly. Copper yellow; long petals.

Moonlight. Pale creamy white; fine.

Duchess. Dard red.

Fremy. Light salmon, shaded soft chestnut.

George Hock. (Anemone.) Very large; pure white.

Mrs. Mary Morgan. Rich, deep pink; perfect shape.

Venus. Lilac peach; large and beautiful.

White Eve. White; dwarf habit, incurved.

Capt. Nemro. Rich plum purple; medium size.

Blanche Neige. White; extra.

Tokio. Bright red; very fine.

Etincella. Bronze and buff; incurved.

M. Ardenne. Light pink; fine form.

Robert Bottomly. Pure white; flowers of immense size.

Mrs. W. W. Knox. Rich yellow; under side of petals bronze; very effective.

Mixed Chrysanthemums. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

Alternantheras. In variety. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.

Aloysia Citriodora. (Lemon Verbena.) 10, 20 and 30 cents each.

Ageratum. Best varieties. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Azaleas. Fine named kinds. \$1.25 each; \$12 per dozen.

Begonias. Rex varieties. 20 and 50 cents each.

Begonias. Flowering varieties. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Cobæa Scandens. Splendid Summer climber. 20 and 30 cents each.

Caladiums. Fancy varieties. 25 cents and \$1 each.

Caladium Esculentum. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Carnations. (See special list.)

Cyperus Alternifolius. 25 and 50 cents each.

Cyperus Alternifolius Variegata. 50 and 75 cents each.

Cereus Grandiflorus. (Night Blooming Cactus.) 30 cents each.

Clerodendron Balfouri. 50 cents each.

Cannas. Best varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Coleus. Splendid assortment. 10 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.

Dahlias. Splendid collection of named varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Dahlias. New single varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Dracena Terminalis. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Eleverias. For carpet beds. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$5 per 100.

Eucharis Amazonica. 25 and 50 cents each.

Eucharis Grandiflora. 50 cents each.

Eucharis Masterii. New. \$1.50 each.

Ficus Elastica. (Rubber Plant.) 75 cents, \$1 and \$2 each.

Feverfew. Double white. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Feverfew. Golden. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.

Fuchsias. Best varieties. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Ferns. In splendid assortment. 20 and 50 cents each.

Fern Tree. From \$2 to \$20 each.

Geraniums. Ivy-leaved. 10 and 25 cents each.

Geraniums. Gold and silver tri-color varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Geraniums. Scented varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Geraniums. Single bedding varieties. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Geraniums. Double bedding varieties. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Heliotropes. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Lantanas. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lobelias. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides. (Smilax.) 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

Madeira Vine. 50 cents per dozen for large tubers.

Orchids. We have fine healthy plants of the varieties named. They can be all grown in an ordinary greenhouse temperature:

Cattleya Mossæ. \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

Calanthe Vestita Lutta. \$1.50 each.

“ “ *Rubra.* \$1.50 each.

“ “ *Veitchii.* \$2 each.

Cypripedium Barbatum. \$1 and \$2 each.

“ *Boxali.* \$2.50 each.

“ *Insignis.* \$2 each.

Dendrobium Calceolus. \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

“ *Thrysiiflorum.* \$2 to \$5 each.

“ *Wardianum.* \$1 to \$3 each.

Epidendrum Ciliare. \$2.50 each.

Lælia Peduncularis. \$1 and \$2.50 each.

“ *Cinnabarinæ.* \$2.50 each.

Lycaste Skinnerii. \$1 and \$3 each.

Masdevallia Tovarensis. \$2.50 each.

Maxillaria Harrisoniæ. \$2.50 each.

Odontoglossum Grande. \$2 each.

Oncidium Papilio. \$2.50 each.

“ *Ornithorynchium.* \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

“ *Volvox.* \$1 and \$2 each.

“ *Ampliatum Majus.* \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

“ *Sphacelatum.* \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

Phajus Grandiflora. 50 cents to \$2 each.

Pilogyne Suavis. Rapid climber. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Palms.

Areca Lutescens. One of the most valuable and beautiful Palms in cultivation; bright glossy green foliage and rich golden yellow stems. 50 cents to \$6 each.

Areca Bauerii. \$4 to \$20 each.

“ *Rubra.* \$1, \$3 and \$5 each.

Carludovica Microphylla. \$1 each.

Cocus Weddelliana. The most elegant and graceful of all the smaller Palms. \$1, \$2 and \$3 each.

Chamærops Excelsia. A handsome Fan Palm, of rapid, easy culture. 50 cents to \$5 each.

Curculigo Recurvata. A remarkably graceful, Palm-like plant for decorative purposes. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Cycus Revoluta. (Sago Palm.) \$1, \$1.50 to \$5 each.

Dion Edule. \$2.50 each.

Encephalartos Miquellii. \$1 and \$2 each.

Kentia Canterburyana. \$1, \$5 and \$10 each.

Lantania Borbonica. (Chinese Fan Palm.) The most desirable for general cultivation, especially adapted for centres of baskets, vases, jardiniers, and for house culture. 50 cents, \$1, \$2 to \$10 each.

Livistona Hogendorpii. \$5, and extra fine specimens \$50 each.

Phoenix Reclinata. \$5 to \$25 each.

“ *Spinosa.* \$10 to \$15 each.

“ *Dactylifera.* (Date Palm.) \$1 to \$3 each.

Sabal Princeps. \$1 and \$2 each.

Seaforthia Elegans. A rapid growing and very graceful Palm; fine for conservatory decoration, or for florists to grow for decorating with. 50 cents, \$1, and \$2 each for specimens.

Ptychosperma Alexandræ. \$3 to \$5 each.

Pansies. A splendid strain. 10 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

Passiflora. (Passion Flower.) 25 cents each.

Petunias. New large flowered, single. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Petunias. Double varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Primrose. Chinese. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pandanus Veitchii. 50 cents, \$1 and \$3 each.

Salvias. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Tigridia Grandiflora. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Tigridia Conchiflora. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Tigridia Grandiflora Alba. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tuberose. Double; extra fine bulbs. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Tuberose. Double Pearl. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Verbenas. Assorted varieties. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

Vinca Rosea. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Vinca Alba. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Selected List of Flower Seeds.

THE following is only a partial list of the many varieties of Flower Seeds we have in stock. Flower Seeds amounting to \$1.25 will be sent for \$1. Where the selection of varieties is left to us we will furnish twenty-five of the choicest varieties of annuals for \$1. Special Price List of Vegetable Seeds sent free.

ALYSSUM. Annual Varieties.

Flowers profusely and throughout the season—thriving in flower garden, window boxes, vases, etc.; also well adapted for ribbon lines.

Alyssum Maritimum. (Sweet Alyssum.) White. One foot. 5

AMARANTHUS.

Bicolor Ruber. Foliage green and dark red, tipped with yellow. Three to five feet. 5

Caudatus. (Love-lies-bleeding) Dark drooping flower spikes. 5

Henderi. Foliage rosy carmine, orange buff, golden yellow and olive green; a beautiful drooping variety. Two feet. 5

Melancholicus Ruber. Foliage blood red. Two feet. 5

Salicifolius. (Fountain Plant.) Gracefully drooping, willow shaped leaves, brilliantly banded and tipped with orange, carmine and bronze. 10

Tricolor. (Joseph's Coat.) Leaves red, yellow and green. Three feet. 5

ANTIRRHINUM.

For Summer flower beds these beautiful "Snapdragons" are very showy, flowering from seed the first season.

Tall, Mixed. Two to three feet. Various colors. 5

Extra Choice Striped, Mixed. Two to three feet. Various colors. 10

Tom Thumb, Mixed. Dwarf growing sorts. One foot. 5

ASTERS.

Need scarcely any description at our hands, so universally well known are these popular plants. Scarcely anything in the plant line gives so good a result for the labor bestowed upon it, and the constantly increasing varieties of them impel us to list a large number of sorts, and we would advise our customers to purchase several kinds, as they will well repay them.

Mignon. White Aster of great beauty. Plants about a foot high, very bushy and prolific, flowers of good size, pure white reflexed petals, and very double. It is splendid and will give great satisfaction either in pots or the open ground. 15

Rose Flowered. Flowers large and double, the outer petals finely recurved and the inner ones incurved like a rose. Two and a half feet. Mixed colors. 10

Victoria. One of the choicest Asters in cultivation; flowers very large and perfect, imbricated and globular. Twenty to twenty-four inches in height; choice mixed colors. 10

Pæony-flowered Globe. Flowers large and double; one of the best in every respect, the petals being beautifully incurved. Mixed. 10

Truffaut' Pæony-flowered. One of the most perfect and one of the most popular of all Asters; very large double flowers. 15

Washington. The largest Aster we have ever known, and we have exhibited them five inches in diameter and perfect. Mixed colors. 15

Newest Dwarf Bouquet. This is a decided acquisition to the already large list of Asters; it is exceedingly dwarf, blooming freely and growing only six to eight inches in height, and is of every shade and variety of color known amongst Asters. 25

Schiller. A new strain of Dwarf Bouquet Aster, with dark foliage. The plants form fine pyramids about fifteen

inches in height, and are of most beautiful appearance. All colors and shades mixed. 10
Asters. Fine mixed. 5

BALSAM.

Improved strains of well known favorites, forming dwarf bushy plants profusely covered with large double flowers of brilliant colors throughout the Summer and Autumn.

Camelia Flowered. Extra choice, mixed. 10

Pure White. Extra. 15

Double Mixed. All colors. 5

BROWALLIA ELATA CERULEA.

Browallia Elata Cœrulea. Blue; grows about one and a half feet; is exceedingly neat and compact in habit, with bright blue flowers; is often used for borders and can be used for pot culture. 5

CALENDULA. (Marigold.)

Hardy annuals; free blooming and attractive, and growing well in almost all situations.

Pluvialis (Cape Marigold.) Large, pure white. One foot. 5

Pongei Fl. Pl. (Pot Marigold.) Double white. 5

Officinalis "Meteor." A newer variety; very fine for pot culture, bearing large, light yellow flowers, striped with bright orange. 5

CALLIOPSIS.

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis. Beautiful and showy plants, flowering freely. Hardy annual. 5

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

Canary Bird Flower. (*Tropæolum Peregrinum*.) A very desirable climbing plant of rapid growth, with abundance of bloom. Half hardy annual. Yellow. Ten feet. 10

CANDYTUFT. (*Iberis*.)

One of the most popular hardy annuals; almost equally so as Sweet Alyssum; like it, it is of the easiest culture.

New White. Fragrant. One foot. 5

Lilac. Dwarf, very compact. Three-quarters foot. 5

Rocket. Pure white, in large trusses. One foot. 5

Fine Mixed. One foot. 5

CELOSIA.

Another of the garden favorites and easy to raise; one of the most showy of garden flowers.

Cristata. (Cockscomb.) Dwarf crimson, fine. One foot. 5

New Japan. Of great beauty; finely cut combs. 10

Fine Varieties, Mixed. 10

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI.

Clanthus Dampieri. Flowers in clusters, pea-shaped. Four to six inches in length; of brilliant scarlet. 15

COBÆA.

A graceful climbing plant, quick growing, and bearing large Blue-Bell shaped flowers. In sowing, place the seed edgewise. 10
Scandens. Purple. Twenty feet.

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory).

All will recognize in this the most popular annual in cultivation, for in this tribe is included the well known Morning Glory. The minor varieties are largely used and well suited for bedding and basket plants; they attain an average height of one foot. Half hardy annual.

Minor. Mixed. 5

Major. Mixed. 5

Mixed. Tall; brilliant colors. 5

[Selected List of Flower Seeds.—Continued.]

COSMOS.

PACKET.

- C. Hybridus.** A noble race of plants which attain a height of nearly five feet, and which in the Fall months are literally covered with flowers which closely resemble single Dahlias. The flowers of these new Hybrids are from one to two inches in diameter, and range through all shades of rose, purple, flesh color and pure white..... 10

CYPRESS VINE.

A popular annual climbing plant, with delicate Fern-like foliage. Half hardy annual.

- Scarlet.** Fifteen feet..... 5
White. Fifteen feet..... 5
Mixed..... 5

DIANTHUS.

This magnificent tribe is one of the most satisfactory that can be raised from seed. D. Caryophyllus and its varieties are the much admired Carnations and Picotees. D. Barbatus is the well known Sweet William. D. Chinensis and varieties are known as Indian Pinks, perhaps one of the most beautiful class of plants existing. Annual varieties.

- Chinensis.** (China, or India Pink.) Finest double mixed. Hardy annual. One foot..... 5
Barbatus. (Sweet William.) Fine mixed. One foot..... 10
Plumarius. (Pheasant-eye Pink.) Very fragrant. Hardy perennial. One-half foot..... 10
Scoticus, Flore Pleno. (Paisley, or Florist's Pink)..... 30
Hedewigii, Flore Pleno. (Double Japan Pink.) Very beautiful mixed colors. Hardy annual. One foot..... 10
Laciniatus. A beautiful fringed variety; various colors. Hardy annual. One foot..... 10
Laciniatus Flore Pleno. A double variety of the preceding; very fine..... 10

DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.)

Beautiful climbing plants of free growth, flowering in clusters. Ten feet. Tender annual.

- Lablab.** Purple; beautiful in the Fall..... 5
White..... 5
All Colors, Mixed..... 5

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (California Poppy.)

Very profuse blooming plants; extremely rich and beautiful colors. One foot. Hardy annual.

- California.** Bright yellow, with a rich orange color..... 5

GAILLARDIA. (Blanket Flower.)

A striking family of plants, natives of this country, and presenting quite a diversity of color. Half hardy annuals.... 5

GOURDS.

Summer climbers of exceedingly rapid growth and luxuriant foliage, bearing ornamental and curious fruits known as "Ornamental Gourds." Ten to thirty feet.

- Hercules' Club.** Green fruits. Two to five feet long..... 5
Serpent Gourd. Carmine fruits. Three to six feet long.... 5
Sponge, or Dish Rag. The inside of the fruit is used for scouring..... 5
Mixed, Small Varieties..... 5
Mixed, Large Varieties..... 5
Fine Mixed Colors..... 5

GERANIUM.

Well known plants, beautiful alike for pot culture and in the flower garden.

- Zonale.** Extra fine, mixed..... 20

LARKSPUR. (Annual Delphinium.)

Well known and hardly needing a description, as they are in almost every garden. Hardy annuals.

- Dwarf Rocket.** Finest mixed double. One foot..... 5
Tall Rocket. Finest double. Two and one-half feet..... 5

LOBELIA.

PACKET.

Dwarf plants, admirably adapted for the front lines of ribbon borders, and for vases or hanging baskets, growing from four to six inches high, and useful for rockeries. Half hardy annuals.

- Gracilis.** Light blue; spreading habit. One-half foot. For baskets..... 5
Finest Mixed Erinus Varieties..... 5

MAURANDIA.

Graceful climbers; valuable for both flowers and foliage, and useful, also, for hanging baskets and vases; should be started early, and will then bloom during the first season.

- Barclayana.** Rich violet. Ten feet..... 10
Alba. White. Ten feet..... 10
Rosea. Rosy pink. Ten feet..... 10
Purpurea Grandiflora. Purple. Ten feet..... 10
Finest Mixed Colors..... 5

MIGNONETTE.

Reseda Odorata. Large flowered variety. Per ounce, 20 cents..... 5

Large Flowered Pyramidal. (Reseda Ameliorata.) An improvement on the old large-flowered variety; its foliage and flowers are much larger; the plants are of pyramidal growth and attain a large size. Ounce, 20 cents..... 5

Hybrid Spiral. Entirely distinct from any of the older varieties of Mignonette. It is a strong grower and a most abundant bloomer, producing flower spikes from eight to eleven inches; deliciously fragrant..... 10

"Machet." The plants are dwarf and vigorous, of pyramidal growth. They throw up numerous long and broad spikes of deliciously scented red flowers. Entirely distinct. 10

MARVEL OF PERU. (Four O'Clocks.)

The flowers, of many various shades and colors, grow in clusters and are quite fragrant; foliage a glossy green.

- Marvel of Peru.** Finest mixed. Two feet..... 5

MUSA. (Abyssinian Banana.)

M. Ensete. A grand tropical-looking plant, well suited as a specimen plant on the lawn in Summer. Seedlings attain a large size the first season if sown early in a warm place, and repotted occasionally until it is safe enough to plant in the open ground. Tender perennial. Six to ten feet..... 25

MYOSOTIS. (Forget-me-not.)

- Palustris.** Large flowering; dark blue. One foot..... 10

NASTURTium.

Tall, or Climbing Varieties.

Beautiful and luxuriant climbers, for trellises and arbors, of easiest culture, bearing their gorgeous flowers in profusion until killed by frost.

- Tall Scarlet**..... 5
Tall Mixed..... 5

Tom Thumb Varieties.

One of our showiest and most popular annuals. Compact plants, not over one foot high, making gorgeous masses of color.

- Scarlet**..... 5
Rose..... 5
Yellow..... 5
Mixed. Contains many beautiful sorts..... 5

PANSIES.

These charming and universal favorites are now much improved in size, shape and color by Scotch, French and German specialists. One can scarcely realize that the modest little Pansy of a few years back could assume such grand proportions and such gaudy colors as the new sorts now offered.

- Premier Mixed.** A beautiful French strain; flowers large, and the colors and markings are exceedingly beautiful..... 50
Giant (Trimardeau), Mixed. For size no strain can equal this..... 25

[Selected List of Flower Seeds.—Continued.]

PACKET.		STOCKS. (German Ten Weeks.) (Gilliflower.)	
Odier, or Five Blotched. A beautiful strain, perfect in size and form of flower, containing many beautiful colors; each of the five petals is marked with a large dark blotch; very effective.....		PACKET.	
English Show, Mixed. From one of the best collections in England.....		New Large Flowered Dwarf Pyramidal. The most popular Stock in cultivation. Very finest mixed.....	
German Finest, Mixed. Including many colors.....		German Ten Weeks. Fine mixed.....	
Good Mixed		Largest Flowering Dwarf. Choice mixed.....	
		In Separate Colors	
PETUNIAS.		VERBENA.	
For out door decoration in Summer scarcely any plant equals this.		Well known and universally admired plants; invaluable for Summer decoration. Blooming freely the first year from seed. Half hardy perennials.	
Hybrida. Finest striped and blotched varieties, mixed.....		Hybrida. Saved from a splendid collection of the best named varieties; all free flowering; bright and attractive colors. Mixed.....	
Fimbriata. Fringed large flowering, comprising all shades of color.....		VINCA. (Madagascar Periwinkle.)	
Fancy Hybrid. Double mixed.....		Ornamental free blooming plants; they flower from seed if sown early, the first season, continuing until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the Winter.	
Finest Large Flowered. Mixed.....		Rosea. Rose, with dark eye. Two feet.....	
Hybrida Grandiflora. Fancy hybrid; single mixed.....		Alba. White, with crimson eye. Two feet.....	
PHLOX DRUMMONDI.		ZINNIA ELEGANS.	
For beds and massing, nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the Summer. Hardy annuals, one and a half feet high.		Few plants have improved as much as the Zinnia, and we have now dazzling scarlet, yellow, orange, rose, lilac, crimson and white, rivaling the Dahlia in symmetry. Half hardy annuals.	
Pure White		Elegans. Extra choice, double, tall mixed. One and a half foot.....	
Deep Scarlet		Double Pompone. Small, compact, long cone-shaped flowers. Very pretty.....	
Bright Rose		HARDY PERENNIALS.	
Pale Yellow		Adlumia Cirrhosa	
White, Purple Eye		Adonis Vernalis	
Dark Purple		Aquilegia. Fine mixed.....	
Blood Red		Campanula. (Canterbury Bell.) Double.....	
Blood Red, Striped White		Campanula. " " Single.....	
Purple, Striped White		Carnation. Fine mixed.....	
Mixed. Many colors (per oz., 50 cents.).....		Carnation. Extra choice, from prize flowers.....	
PORTULACA.		Carnation. Mixed.....	
One of the easiest cultivated Summer flowers, and one of the most effective. It does best in sunny places; produces a profusion of various colored flowers, and is very desirable for hot, exposed places, rock work, or where bright color is used.		Delphinium Formosum	
Single Varieties. All colors mixed.....		Delphinium. Fine mixed.....	
Double " " " ".....		Digitalis Purpurea	
POPPY.		Digitalis urpurea Alba	
Double Carnation Flowered. Mixed.....		Digitalis Gloxinoides	
Pæony Flowered. Mixed.....		Hollyhocks. Choicest double.....	
English Scarlet. The common, bright red Poppy seen in such profusion in English fields.....		Hollyhocks. Mixed single.....	
RICINUS. (Castor Oil Bean.)		Ipomopsis Elegans	
Wonderfully rapid growing plants of various types and different foliage; very effective and ornamental, and continues to grow until frost. Half hardy annuals.		Penstemon. Fine mixed.....	
Borboniensis Arboreus. Very large and handsome foliage; fifteen feet.....		Peas. Perennial varieties.....	
Giganteus. Leaves of immense size; twelve feet.....		Primroses. Hardy varieties.....	
Sanguineus. Red fruit; splendid ornamental plant.....		Primroses. " " extra.....	
Mixed Varieties		Pyrethrum. (Golden Feverfew).....	
SALVIA.		Sweet William. Auricula flowered.....	
One of our handsomest Summer and Autumn flowering plants, when they are literally ablaze with brilliant flowers; very effective for massing on the lawn or for ribbon beds; three feet.		Sweet William. Double, mixed.....	
Patens. Richest bright blue.....		Sweet William. Single, mixed.....	
Splendens. (Scarlet Sage.) Fiery scarlet.....		Wallflower. Double, mixed.....	
SWEET PEAS.		Wallflower. Single, mixed.....	
Grown on hedges or sticks, or for trellis-work, they are almost unsurpassed. Their great variety of color and fragrance make them desirable in every garden.		GREENHOUSE SEEDS.	
Scarlet Invincible. Remarkably fragrant, with bright scarlet crimson flowers.....		Smilax	
Striped		Calceolaria Hybrida. Extra choice.....	
White		Centaurea Gymnocarpa	
Mixed. All colors. Per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 5 cts.		Centaurea Candidissima	
		Cineraria Hybrida. Improved varieties.....	
		Chrysanthemums. Finest mixture.....	
		Coleus. Extra choice.....	
		Cyclamen. Improved large flowered.....	
		Primula. (Primrose.) Pure white.....	
		Primula. " " Extra choice, mixed.....	
		Primula. " " " Fern leaved.....	
		Clanthus Damperii	
		Geraniums. Apple scented.....	
		Gloxinia Hybrida. Improved varieties.....	
		Heliotrope	



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